

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 24]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1842.

[SIXPENCE.]

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

OUR PRISON TYRANNY.

THERE is no duty which society more imperatively demands from its administrators of public justice than a proper apportionment of punishment to the various criminals who offend against its laws. The scale of retribution should in some measure resemble the quicksilver in a thermometer—ascending or descending, so as to indicate the different degrees of crime; but in all cases the punishment should be abstract—a simple infliction complete in itself, not heightened by accessories of circumstance; not subject to be either mitigated or increased by the prevalence of a bad or good system, or by the exercise of indulgence or tyranny on the part of those entrusted to see it sternly and solemnly carried into effect. Every system of justice, in a word, should be purely equalised; and the fact that a punishment for the same crimes can be, although identical in terms of sentence over all England, stringent and terrible in one quarter of the country, and lenient and gentle in another, is to strike at the root of honesty in jurisdiction, and to lay the axe to the tree of human wisdom and philosophy with an unscrupulous recklessness, which not even the mercy of Christianity should be mild enough to defend. When, therefore, we find that a fearful inequality is avowedly bringing into contempt and obloquy the prison discipline of the land—that what is here a crime is there a mockery—that the sentence which wins from one criminal the sneer of impunity, sounds in the ears of others as the tocsin of disease or death—that the punishment awarded is *itself* not the subject of a thought, but only the *place* in which it is awarded and the *people* by whom it is fulfilled—that what is meant as a partial infliction in one place is undergone without regret, while in another it despoils life of its strength and energy, and cripples or palsies those who are not confined by its tyranny—when, we say, we find such unequal destinies awaiting the same events of crime and sorrow (for the two are often confounded), we should, at least, raise a voice against the enormity, and denounce the infamy of a practical injustice so derogatory to the character of the people, and so adverse to the natural spirit of the constitution, among whose codes they register the happiness and liberty of their lives.

There have been within the last few days two or three deaths recorded, of persons committed to prison for minor offences (vagrancy being among them), whom, upon investigation, their imprisonment has been found to have killed. The victims, however, did not die under the natural punishment of the law, but under the *illegitimate* causes of starvation—low diet, damp cells, and a brutalizing system of inhumanity never contemplated by Christian legislation. This fact is a dreadful one to acknowledge. The lives of prisoners belong as sacredly to the community as the lives of legislators; and, so long as they are fairly expiating their crimes or errors, it is the province of justice to see that they be saddled with no extra-judicial tyranny, and, above all, with no unmerciful cruelty or neglect. Yet the public mind has been shocked during the week with the details of a coroner's inquest, in which a sickening account has been adduced of what seems almost like the moral murder of a wretched fellow-being in a prison, to which he had been committed for a crime far less in its enormity than that which its punishers were inflicting upon himself. The poor fellow who gave evidence of the sad cruelty gave it almost in the presence of his God. It was his dying testimony, and he had ceased to bear malice even against those who had brought him to his grave. The inquest *upon his own body after death* elicited its repetition from a gentleman of the name of Hollis, to whom he had feebly deposed it. Mr. Hollis, one of the guardians at Cheltenham (Charles Beale, the victim in question, died in the Northleach House of Correction), instituted the coroner's inquiry as a matter of duty, and testified thus:—

He appeared sensible that his end was near. I asked him a great number of questions, and he stated, as a dying man, that what he had previously told myself and two other members of the committee was true. He said his death would be caused by his treatment in prison. I asked him if it was true that he had been kept in a cold damp cell? He said it was, he was kept there for fourteen hours a day, for two successive days. He called it the cellar used for placing the potatoes in, and said he was employed in picking them. He said he was placed there when he was too ill to work on the treadmill. I then asked him if this was the cold cell he had before told the committee of, as having been forced into when hot from the mill? He said, "No, it was not; that was the one appropriated for taking his meals in, and the cold he sustained there was the first cause of his illness." I also then asked him, with reference to the gaoler and surgeon, to whom it was that he attributed blame? He replied, "First and principally to the surgeon, and next to the governor." I asked him why he blamed the surgeon? He

replied, that the surgeon, he considered, had the power to prescribe for him medicine and food suitable to the circumstances, but all he did was to allow him half a pound of mutton daily extra, but his stomach was so bad that he could not take it. The governor would not allow him (deceased) to see his father, who had come from Cheltenham for that purpose, but this was accounted for by his not having a visiting magistrate's order. He said he was quite well when he went to gaol. I did not see him again until he died.

A fellow-prisoner, who declared that he had never been in prison before, nor charged before a magistrate in his life, and who stated that he and the deceased were "convicted for selling a stolen board" (we presume with a supposed guilty knowledge), swore as follows of the deceased—

He was partner-sawyer with me for a long time, and was strong and healthy. He was kept on the wheel at Northleach for two months at first. It was not so laborious as sawing, but more tiresome, as we had no ease or rest, and it was harder to us. I was weak while there for want of sufficient food, which brought on my subsequent illness. I went on the wheel when I was not able; but I preferred it to being in the cold damp cell, as I was starved there. The cells are all of cold stones, seat and all, and a brook runs under them. In one of the cells we had an iron bedstead to sit on. Deceased and myself got warm on the wheel at first. We were often removed, with our shirts as wet as dung, to a cold cell. They were so wet with perspiration that we could wring them so that it ran on the ground. Deceased was taken ill after we had been there about two months. He had a yellow appearance, as if he had the jaundice. He was taken off the wheel, but put on again long before he had recovered. To my knowledge he was then taking medicine. He walked two turns instead of one, which made it lighter, for about a fortnight. He was then put on again to his full work, but was soon taken worse again; he had more medicine, continuing his full work; but getting still worse he was taken off the wheel and locked up in the cell for some time; after which he was removed to the hospital. He was employed when ill in the potato-bin, which is on a level with the brook. That was previous to his going to the hospital, from which he was discharged in three weeks, having served his full time of imprisonment. We could neither of us walk, and our friends sent a cart for us. This was on the 1st of September. The governor, instead of letting us out at six o'clock in the morning, did not do so until eight. He knew we were very weak. Beale told me when I shaved him that he was so famished he had eaten nearly half a peck of raw potatoes while in the cellar. Deceased had applied several times to the two surgeons (who are brothers) for medicine, who made the remark, "You don't get very fat," but gave him none. He coughed very much at nights, and was very ill at those times. I have often made the same application when I have been ill, but they would not attend to it. I have heard him complain to the surgeons of a pain in his chest. He had medicine for his cough. I heard the surgeon tell him to mind and not take cold, and this was just before they put him in the potato-cellar. When he was taken to the hospital he was bled, and had a blister on his chest and side. I went up to shave him, and had then an opportunity of speaking to him. I have known deceased obliged to leave the wheel in consequence of weakness be-

fore his proper time. I have seen many faint and fall down in the yard from the wheel. I never was in prison before, or ever charged with any offence before a magistrate in my life. I was convicted with the deceased for selling a stolen board. In rainy weather the wet often runs down the walls.

The evidence of the surgeon went to show that the deceased died of inflammation of the lungs—that, in a predisposed habit, such disease might be initiated by hard labour, aggravated by damp and cold, and brought to a climax by low diet and starvation—in a word, not to mince plain English or compromise the honest truth, that "the man came by his death by the usage he had received in gaol." The coroner, upon the plea of consulting the authorities (what business had he to consult any other authority than his jury?), postponed his inquiry until this day (Friday), and to-morrow, we presume, we may know the result, though too late to descant upon it in this week's paper.

In the mean while, we have thought it right to place the case prominently before our readers, and to preface it with such remarks as may aid the inferences of the charitable and humane upon a subject which is not the less momentous because it refers only to the correction and well-being of the "stray and erring" of the social fold. If a murderer attempts suicide (one has done so lately with a razor), we sew up his throat, take him to an hospital, and treat him with every care and delicacy that may bring about recovery, in order that we may try and hang him afterwards, as speedily as the law will allow. If a man turns vagrant, or sells a stolen board, we sentence him to a few months' imprisonment, with a particular sort of labour, as sufficient retribution; and, instead of confining ourselves to that retribution, we starve, rheumatise, sweat, chill, and grind him to death. We kill one man for a minor offence, and save the life of another for a major one, by way of setting off the humanity of saving to kill against the humanity of killing to save. Is not this question of prison discipline and the inequality of our distribution of justice, one deserving of the strong and earnest observation of the public?



VIEW OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE—"THE CITY OF THE SULTAN."

Two weeks back we introduced our readers to the Sultan of all Turkey and his non-reforming Vizier. We now give the City of the Sultan, throned on her many hills, with the Bosphorus lined by palaces flowing at her feet. The first view of Stamboul is like the embodiment of a vision of fairy-land: the gilded palace of Mahmoud—the buildings of the Gerai—Galata, with its moulder-

ing walls and warlike memories—and, above all, the graceful outline of its tapering minarets, cut sharply against the sky, and contrasted with the ample domes of the mosques to which they belong. To an European the novelty of the scene vies with its beauty in impressing a recollection of "Queenly Stamboul." The close vicinity of the houses to the sea is a striking feature of the scene; and the shipping of all nations, bearing the natives of many lands, add

another additional attraction. The "Ship-a-boy" of the English seaman mingles with the shrill cry of the Greek, while at intervals the full, rich strains of the Italian contrast with the monotonous chant of the Turk. Graceful caiques, with their sharp prows and gilded ornaments, pass, occupied by turbaned Turks smoking in luxurious idleness—next, perhaps, the nautilus of the Greeks, whose dark eyes flash under the unbecoming *fez*—then a boat, whose sturdy rowers are soon recognised as *Franks*—mingle to form a picture not easily to be forgotten. We purpose introducing some other eastern scenes to our readers, and nothing can more fitly follow Turkey than Persia, a portrait of whose Shah is even now employing the pencil of our artist.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Saturday last contain comments on the last British revenue returns, which by no means conceal the chuckling of the writers at what they please to consider the decline of Old England. The *Presse* has made a remarkable discovery, namely, that monks are the best civilizers, and it therefore approves of the establishment of an order of Trappists in Algeria, who are to effect *sub silentio* what the sword has failed to achieve with artillery *obligato*. Should this experiment prevail, it will certainly exceed anything that has been hitherto achieved by the Quakers.

The Paris papers of Monday, on the authority of a London journal, indulge in some speculations as to the rumoured renewal of the negotiations for a commercial treaty between this country and France. The *Constitutionnel* intimates that, unless the advantages are all on the side of the French, there will be no prospect of the treaty being relished by our neighbours.

Mr. Henry Bulwer had arrived in Paris, and his Excellency Lord Cowley was expected in a few days.

Some sensation was caused at the Paris races on Sunday by a man (name unknown) ascending an eminence and blowing out his brains with a pistol, in the sight of thousands of spectators.

The last advices from Algiers prove that the Arabs carry on the war with undiminished ardour.

By the Tuesday's accounts from Paris it would appear that some absurd rumours have been current of a change of Cabinet, consequent upon dissensions relative to the treaty with Belgium, now negotiating at St. Cloud between the King of the French and King Leopold. There is not the most remote chance, however, of a change of Ministry.

Reports were also afloat of renewed negotiations as to the treaty of commerce between France and England, and it was said that Mr. Henry Bulwer, who has just returned to his post, was on the eve of departure again for London, to take instructions from the English Cabinet and fresh propositions.

Lord Cowley arrived in Paris on Sunday night. The widow of Marshal Ney was received by Louis Philippe on Sunday evening.

Sir John M'Neill, the British Minister to the Persian court, is now in Paris.

Paris is now very full of English, on their way to Italy for the winter.

The Honourable Charles Manners Sutton, the eldest son of Viscount Canterbury, who met with such a frightful accident some time since whilst out shooting, the contents of the gun of his friend having been lodged in his breast and face, and one eye injured, is fast recovering.

SPAIN.—We learn from our Madrid correspondent, that party feeling was running very high in that capital, and from the differences between the Regent, the Infante Don Francisco de Paula, the Republicans, the Ayacucho, and the patriarchs of the progressive party, some new collisions were shortly to be expected.

We learn also that a commission had been appointed by the Government to draw up a fresh project of law relative to the press.

The miscreant Maroto, the signer of the Bergara convention, having lost his property at the gaming table, was preparing to leave Madrid for Cadiz, with the intention of embarking, it is said, for South America, to try and retrieve his fallen fortunes.

Mahon letters of the 18th ult. in the *Correspondence* express apprehensions as to the continued presence of French ships of war in that port. An English frigate arrived on the 16th, after a long absence of the British flag.

The Queen's birthday went off after a dull fashion, the weather being unfavourable for the review and illuminations, the only signs of rejoicing ordered by the authorities.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 13th confirms the statement that the Porte had disregarded altogether the European diplomacy on the Syrian question.

By letters from Madrid, dated 11th October, it appears that a joint-stock company, under the title of "Spanish Commercial Society," has been formed, to last twenty years, the object being to increase the external and internal trade of Spain by means of capital and of commissions, and to publish a newspaper to effect this object. The capital of this association is to be five millions of reals, divided into 5000 shares, advantages being assigned to the original shareholders, as well as a premium of 10 per cent. to the takers of the first thousand shares.

The Brussels papers assert that the new Belgian loan has been taken at 104½, less commission, &c., but it is believed that Messrs. Rothschild, the contractors, will not receive subscriptions nor issue certificates for any portion of it at present, either in Brussels or Paris, not wishing to bring it on the market before the new year.

Our readers will, we are sure, participate in our satisfaction, when we announce that the Marseilles road is now definitely open for expresses, and that for the future no impediments will be thrown in the way of London newspaper couriers. We owe it to the spirit and enterprise of our daily contemporaries the *Post*, *Chronicle*, and *Herald* to thank them for the great pecuniary sacrifice they have made in this struggle with the French Post-office harpies, and for the perseverance and determination with which they successfully contended against such powerful opponents as the underlings of the Finance Department. M. Berryer's powerful and eloquent speech before the Boulogne Tribunal was the basis of the ultimate victory—a victory obtained over combined corruption and ignorance.

HOLLAND.—THE HAGUE, October 17.—His Majesty the King of the Netherlands opened the ordinary session in person with the usual solemnity. His Majesty's speech did not contain any points of very particular interest. At one o'clock the King left his palace, accompanied by the Princes and a brilliant staff. A salute of artillery announced his departure from the palace. The inhabitants, who crowded the streets through which he passed, received him with the loudest acclamations.

RUSSIA.—RIGA, Sept. 29.—A multitude of reports are in circulation here respecting the fire at Kasan, which the alarmists ascribe to a conspiracy of the Tartars against Russia. Some troubles have taken place in the Ukraine, where it is said a conspiracy against the Russian authorities has also been discovered. In our German provinces in the Baltic the discontent of the peasants continues, but it is kept in check by the military occupation.

TURKEY.—The Egyptian news received by the Levant mail, which brought letters and papers dated Constantinople the 27th, Alexandria the 24th, Malta the 6th inst., Smyrna the 30th ult., and Athens the

1st inst., is the same which reached us by the overland mail already published. The Turkish intelligence is interesting, inasmuch as the anticipations we have held out, that the Persian dispute with the Porte would be fully arranged by diplomacy, are realized. Sir Stratford Canning's interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the 20th, led to the forwarding of despatches to Teheran, on the 23d, on the part of the Porte.

The *Journal de Smyrne* of the 29th, in its Constantinople correspondence of the 27th, announces that it was then positive, that the Ottoman Government had accepted the mediation of England and Russia in the Persian differences. On the 21st ult. one of the Sultanas gave birth to a Prince, who was named Abdul Kaïmed, and was announced the next day to the capital by the customary Mussulman ceremonies. The Kyzler Aga, Chief of the Eunuchs, transmitted the Imperial *hatt*, or certificate, of the birth, and general illuminations took place. Mr. Bankhead, the British Secretary of Legation, had his audience of leave on the 26th, and had arrived at Malta on the 5th, on his way to this country. The British squadron was seen off Malta on the 2d inst., but disappeared the same night.

The *Castellano* has Algeiras letters of the 5th, mentioning the refusal of the captain of the English ship-of-war which lately captured a Spanish smuggler to give it up, unless he received orders from the admiral.

AMERICA.—We had barely space in our last number to acknowledge the receipt of letters and papers by the North American mail steamer *Acadia*, which arrived at Liverpool on Friday night, and which brought a lengthened report of the speech of Mr. Webster, on the occasion of his flattering reception at Boston, a meeting of the inhabitants having been convened for the purpose of welcoming their townsman and former representative in the Senate. Mr. Webster touched upon the new-fashioned, but most unprincipled, doctrine of repudiation, and entered with much feeling on the subject of the deplorable state of the public credit, describing what he believed would be the concern of such men as Washington, Madison, John Adams, and others of the same eminence in the history of the country, could they have an opportunity of witnessing it. He then proceeds to characterise the new system in language well calculated to shame his fellow-citizens into a more honest and reputable line of conduct, declaring the doctrine of repudiation "a stain which they ought to feel worse than a wound." Mr. Webster next professes to be ready to co-operate with those who have the patriotism to join him in removing as much as possible the foul stigma from the name of America, be the party to which they belong what it may. The hon. gentleman alluded, though somewhat briefly, to the treaty lately concluded with Lord Ashburton on behalf of the British Government. There is a calm and self-satisfied tone in the expressions made use of by Mr. Webster with regard to his own share in the negotiations that have been recently carried on, and he takes credit for having been what he significantly calls "a match" for one whom he terms, we presume ironically, "a cool and sagacious statesman."

WASHINGTON.—A correspondent of the *Commercial*, under date of the 27th ult., writes that Mr. Fuller did not resign, but was removed by the President. He adds, "We have nothing new in addition to what I have already stated in your columns, in relation to the movements of Mr. Webster. It is understood on every hand that he returns no more to Washington in a public capacity."

Mr. Papineau is said to be in New York on his way to Canada. Mother Rumour, the old hag, with a thousand tongues, gives him a birth as Deputy Postmaster-General of Montreal.—*Halifax U. S. paper.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.—We learn by the *Charleston Patriot* of the 26th ult., that the valuable block of stores on the east side of East Bay, known as Prioleau's Range, containing much valuable property, were entirely consumed on the evening previous. They were occupied by John C. Burkmyer, Mr. John S. Jones, and Mr. F. Lanneau. Insured to the amount of 70,000 dollars. Loss upwards of 100,000 dollars.

ST. JOHN'S.—By the steamer *North America* we have received St. John papers to the 28th ult. The Lieutenant-Governor had issued his proclamation proroguing the Legislature to the second Monday of November. It is not expected that the Assembly will then meet, but that a dissolution will take place and writs will be issued for a new general election.

CANADA.—The change of Ministry continues to be the theme of general discussion.

The Solicitor-Generalship of Canada East has been conferred upon T. C. Aylwyn, Esq., member of Parliament for Port Neuf—the appointment having been declined by Mr. Girouard, to whom it was first offered.

The proceedings in Parliament have been of no general interest since the change in the Cabinet. It is expected, however, that there will be something said on the arrival of Mr. Ogden, late Attorney-General for Canada East, at Kingston. He arrived from Europe the other day, in the *Acadia*, and first heard of his displacement when he reached Albany.

By the last advices from Canada, intelligence has been received of the failure of the following firms at Montreal, all of whom, we believe, were engaged in the timber trade, namely—Messrs. C. G. Holt and Co.; Messrs. W. Smith and Co.; Messrs. Robert Froste and Co.; Mr. H. Murray; and Messrs. Orlin, Bostwick, and Co. The old-established firm of J. H. Wichman, at Stettin, also engaged in the timber trade, has been obliged to suspend payments.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BECCLES.—On Friday morning week the inhabitants of the town of Beccles, Suffolk, were aroused from their beds by a cry of "Fire." They soon learnt that a portion of the premises of Mr. Brundle, a farmer, residing at Gillingham, not far from the town, was in flames, and lost no time in despatching two engines to the scene of the conflagration. There being a good supply of water, and the engines being worked with great spirit by all present, the fire was prevented from reaching the corn stacks, but the flames spread so rapidly that a large barn containing about 80 coombs of unthrashed wheat fell a prey to the fire, in addition to most of the other outbuildings and the dwelling-house, which were all reduced to a heap of ruins. A portion of the furniture was saved by the promptitude of the neighbours: but the family barely escaped with their lives; and one of them was a lady 82 years of age. It is suspected, from the manner in which the fire broke out, that it was the act of an incendiary. The whole of the property was insured.

BIRMINGHAM.—THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.—At a meeting of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons, held on Thursday last, the recognition of this hospital was granted, and "such recognition is understood to take date and commence from the 1st October, 1841." His Royal Highness Prince Albert has graciously consented to accept the office of president, and has contributed the munificent donation of £50 towards the funds of the charity.

The trials of White, the Birmingham chartist, appointed to take place at Warwick on Tuesday last and at the Birmingham sessions on Friday, have been removed by *certiorari*, and will not come on before the next assizes.

BRISTOL.—HORRORS OF THE INCOME-TAX.—The following is from a Bristol paper:—"We have heard of a tragical event having recently occurred at Portishead, resulting from the imposition of this tax. An elderly man, unmarried, and without any incumbrance, whose income amounted to about £170 per annum, was so much annoyed and irritated at finding that he should be obliged to contribute towards the tax, as frequently to declare that he knew it would be the cause of his death. Being determined to claim an exemption, if possible, he applied to an attorney to make out his return; and, on being questioned as to the sources of his income, he was obliged to acknowledge that he had such and such sums of money out on mortgage, the interest of which amounted to upwards of £150 per annum. He was then told it was impossible he could avoid the tax, as the persons from whom he received the interest would be sure to deduct it. Finding there was no chance of escaping the payment, it appears that he determined to sacrifice his life rather than submit to part with his money, and which determination he appears to have carried into effect, for his body was last week found drowned in the neighbourhood of his residence."

HOBHOUSE AND CO.'S BANKRUPTCY.—At a meeting of creditors

of the separate estate of Mr. H. W. Hobhouse, held at the White Hart, in Bristol, on Saturday last, the commissioners declared a dividend of twenty shillings in the pound. We understand that after this dividend is paid a handsome surplus will be left for the benefit of the creditors of the joint estate.

CARDIFF.—SUSPECTED MURDER.—Cardiff for the past week has been greatly excited in consequence of the death of Captain Carter, whose body was found in an erect position, between the lock-gates under the railway bridge, used for letting in and out canal barges to and from the old Glamorgan canal, at the junction to the new Bute ship canal. The singularity of the position of the body, together with the finding of a pocket-book outside the dock, gave rise to reports that the deceased had been murdered, robbed, and thrown in. A coroner's jury returned the following verdict:—"We find, from the evidence adduced, that the unfortunate deceased was drowned in the junction between the new and old canal; but how or by what means he came there we have no reason to adjudge, otherwise than by accident. We fully concur, however, in the mysterious and suspicious appearances touching the absence of the money known to have been in his possession, and consider there is every probability of his having been robbed."

INCENDIARISM.—On the night of Friday se'nnight a great number of ricks of corn were burned at Llanlleir, near Talsarn, the property of Captain Lewes, one of the county magistrates. Several persons have been apprehended on suspicion, and we understand that a blacksmith at Talsarn, a tenant of Capt. Lewes, but under notice to quit, has been committed to Cardigan gaol, to await his trial at the next Lent assizes.

DERBY.—CURIOUS EXPLOIT OF A RAT.—At one of the subterranean exhibitions at Matlock Bath the guide went into the grotto with a gentleman, leaving the candles burning as usual, and on his return was surprised to meet a sedate-looking grey old rat walking leisurely off with one of the burning candles, as if in the act of lighting himself about his business. On being observed, he quickly disappeared under a ledge of rock, taking his light with him.

CRIME IN DERBYSHIRE.—Last week's *Derby Reporter* contains notices of nineteen burglaries and robberies, several attempts at burglary, and one attempt at highway robbery, in and around Derby. This week the same paper contains an account of one highway robbery and four burglaries in that neighbourhood.

On Monday evening last an attempt was made in Bakewell Churchyard, by two men, to disinter a corpse lately buried. They had succeeded so far in their revolting design, but were discovered just as they got to the coffin. The guilty parties are Joshua Birley, the assistant sexton, and a man named Robertson. Mr. Owen, a respectable cordwainer, has his residence near to the graveyard, and was the first to give the alarm, his family being disturbed by the noise made by the resurrectionists. They both fled, but have since been taken into custody.

EXETER.—The arrangements for running the new mail between Falmouth and London, to facilitate the transmission of the West Indian, South American, and Mediterranean mails, are now completed. The new mail from London will reach Exeter soon after six in the morning, and will run the distance between this place and Falmouth, by the way of Okehampton, in about nine hours and a half. It will pass through this city on its way to London late in the evening, so that it will leave Falmouth full half a day after the present mail leaves that place, and arrive in town at the same time.

IPSWICH.—ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.—On the removal of the prisoners from the Town Hall, at the close of the sessions on Friday se'nnight, a convict, William Harrison, on whom sentence of transportation for seven years had just been pronounced, contrived to elude the vigilance of his keepers and make his escape. Harrison, when within a few feet of the van slipped his handcuff, and, mixing with the crowd which pressed round the prisoners, got clear off. The van moved off towards the borough gaol, nor was Harrison missed until it arrived at the place. The borough and county constabulary scoured the country in all directions, but all efforts for his apprehension as yet have proved unavailing.

The Countess of Clare, the new convert to the Church of Rome, attended high mass in the Roman Catholic chapel, at Ipswich, on Sunday, the 9th instant.

LEAMINGTON SPA.—The period that intervenes between the close of one season and the commencement of another usually borders upon dulness at most watering-places; and a dearth of fashionable amusements is admitted just now to exist at Leamington, although the town is by no means devoid of company, as the lists of arrivals during the past month sufficiently testify. Among those who have joined the circles of *haut ton* since my last communication are the Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscountess Milton, Lady Anne Scott, Baron and Baroness de Steinberg, Hon. and Rev. James Douglas, Lady Caroline Morland, Sir John and Lady Campbell, Hon. Mrs. Ramsden, Sir James Williams, Sir Chapman and Lady Marshall, Hon. Mrs. Bowles, Mrs. General Orr, Rev. Dr. Purnell, Major Hurst, Captain Parker, Captain Spencer Cooper, Hon. and Rev. T. L. Dundas, Mr. and Mrs. Biddulph, Mr. and Mrs. Sturch, Mr. and the Misses Gosling, Mr. and Mrs. St. Quintin, Mr. and Mrs. Gurney Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Parnell, Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert and family, &c. Lady Brougham is still occupying apartments at the Regent, and Lord and Lady Montagu at the Landsdowne. Lady Elizabeth Moncrieffe left her residence here, in Binswood-crescent, in the course of last week, for Norwood, in consequence of the dangerous illness of her ladyship's daughter the Countess of Bradford, which terminated fatally at that place on the 12th inst.

LIVERPOOL.—THIRD OUTBREAK OF THE GREAT FIRE.—On Tuesday evening, about half-past six o'clock, the inhabitants of Liverpool were alarmed at the report that the property saved from the late great fire in the Waterloo-road had again ignited, and was burning with great fury. Shortly afterwards that part of the town was illuminated, the fire bells were rung, and the engines proceeded immediately to the spot. On arriving at the scene of the disaster the report was found to be true, the interior of Reynier's cotton-shed, in the cellars of which were large quantities of turpentine and cotton, having again taken fire, the flames ascending in immense volumes. In the course of a few hours, under the able direction of Mr. Whitty, the chief constable, it was got under. A large quantity of the turpentine and cotton, however, was destroyed. On the first outbreak some hundreds of barrels of turpentine in the shed, ready to be carted away were saved. When the latest accounts left the fire was still smouldering. It is now three weeks since the first outbreak. About the same time as the above fire two others broke out, the one in Fleet-street and the other in Leeds-street, but they were both speedily subdued.

MANCHESTER.—THE BANK OF MANCHESTER.—The peculiar position in which the Manchester bank and other parties connected with it are placed, and the recent absconding of the managing director, Mr. Burdekin, continue to excite considerable interest in the mercantile world, and Friday week being the day of annual meeting of the proprietors, the result of the day's business was looked to with much anxiety. The meeting was convened to be held at the York Hotel, but, in consequence of the great number of shareholders attending, it was adjourned to Hayward's large room in Bridge-street. Mr. William Smith, the managing director of the bank, and a number of other directors, were present. Mr. John Spencer, one of the directors, occupied the chair. The chairman said that the costs of the past year had been of a most unsatisfactory nature. Many bad debts had been incurred, some of them to a very serious amount, by which the bank has sustained considerable loss, and its present condition was most disastrous. For this state of things the directors did not claim to be exempt from blame; one remark, however, might be made in their behalf; it was this—if the money of the shareholders had been lost, the money of the directors was lost also. They had resisted every inducement to dispose of their property in the bank; not a share of any director had been sold, and the gentlemen constituting the present board of directors were at this moment holders of nearly 11,000 shares themselves, independently of the number they held in their character as trustees for other parties. The chairman then called upon Mr. Earle, the present solicitor to the bank, to read the report; which request being complied with, the report, which pledged the directors to spare no exertion to bring Mr. Burdekin (the late manager who had absconded) and his confederates to justice, was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Three new churches, one erected and endowed by the "Ten Churches Association," and the others by the "Manchester and Eccles Church Building Society," were consecrated last week by the Lord Bishop of Chester. The first is dedicated to St. Silas, to the incumbency of which the Rev. W. Butler, B.A., has been appointed. The second is dedicated to St. Thomas, and is situated at Stretford, near Manchester; the Rev. J. Clarke, B.A., has been nominated to the ministry. The third, St. John's, is situated at Pendlebury. The bishop has licensed the Rev. R. Wilmer, B.A., to the incumbency. Several other churches are in course of erection in the neighbourhood of Manchester.

NORWICH.—Two accidents from guns have recently occurred near this city. The gun of an officer of the Light Dragoons now in barracks here burst, and his hand was dreadfully shattered. A gentleman of Attleburgh, returning from sporting, incautiously laid his hand on the muzzle of his gun, which accidentally went off, and carried away the greater part of two fingers. The woodcocks have arrived some days. One was shot at Hevingham on Friday, October 7th. A nest was this year hatched off in the covers of Mr. Fellowes, of Haverland. Four gentlemen, amongst whom was Sir Richard Sutton, killed 433 head of game at Buckenham, on Saturday, October 1st, amongst which there were only three rabbits; the greater portion were pheasants and partridges.

READING.—"A COURTEOUS POACHER."—A fellow who was convicted of poaching last week at Reading made his escape from custody while on the coach which was conveying him to Abingdon gaol for two months' seclusion, and had afterwards the courtesy to return the handcuffs which manacled him to Reading gaol in a parcel. We have also ascertained that this most considerate of depre-dators had the grace to pay the carriage of the parcel by rail. It was directed to Mr. Hewett, one of the officers of the gaol.

ROCHDALE.—STOPPAGE OF THE ROCHDALE CANAL.—Owing to the unprecedented drought at this period it became necessary to close the whole navigation of this canal on Wednesday last. The stoppage of this water conveyance, at this particular season, is of some consequence to exporters to the Baltic, as, in case of the frost setting in early, there may be some difficulty in landing ships at Hull, but for the facilities now afforded by the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company.

STOCKPORT.—PREVALENCE OF FEVER.—We are sorry to announce that fever, though not of a malignant or infectious character, is very rife in Stockport. It is not confined to those localities most inhabited by the Irish, or the lower class of labouring poor, but is very general throughout the better-conditioned operatives. It is induced, we believe, through the great privations sustained by the pressure of the times and of the late turn-out, which, combined with the greater coldness of the weather within the last week, has affected their enfeebled constitutions.

WAKEFIELD.—FAILURE IN THE CORN TRADE.—The *York Herald* announces the unexpected failure of a gentleman of the highest respectability in the malt and corn trade in Wakefield. The liabilities are about £7000. The excise claim an extent in aid for £3000. The party has done considerable business in Lancashire, and has suffered heavy losses.

IRELAND.

The Bishopric of Meath is at length disposed of, and the appointment has devolved upon the Venerable Edward Stopford, Archdeacon of Armagh. The new bishop has for many years been engaged in all ecclesiastical measures introduced into Parliament with reference to the Irish Church, and is on the most confidential terms with the Lord Primate.

On Monday evening accounts reached town of the death of Mr. Pollock, Clerk of the Crown for twelve counties, which will now be conferred on twelve different individuals. The situations average £500 a year each, but it is understood that this office will be consolidated with the clerkship of the peace under a new bill to be brought forward next session.

Mr. W. Stanley, who had filled the office of secretary to the Poor-law Commission in Ireland, has just been appointed secretary to the Police Commissioners of Dublin.

William R. Collett, Esq., M.P. for Lincoln, and owner of the Killaloe slate quarries, has signified his intention of carrying out the projected canal from Nenagh to the Shannon, by using his best endeavours to obtain a bill in Parliament next session for the undertaking.

DUBLIN, Oct. 16.—The remains of the gallant Sir Lowry Cole arrived here per steamer at eight o'clock last night from Bristol, and were immediately conveyed to the chapel of the Royal Hospital at Kilmainham, where the body lies in state. The troops in garrison were under orders yesterday to hold themselves in readiness to accompany the remains from the steamer to their temporary resting-place; but, from the advanced hour at which the vessel arrived, their attendance was dispensed with.

By the death of Thomas FitzGibbon, Esq., formerly collector of excise, Limerick, a pension of £250 per annum reverts to the Crown.

THE LATE SIR M. O'LOGHLEN.—It will be gratifying to the admirers of this gentleman, and to those of his friends who are about to erect a statue to his memory, to know that a cast from his head was taken shortly after his death by Mr. Behnes, the sculptor, and that the likeness made from it is exceedingly correct and perfect.

The provisions of the new Fishery Act are about being enforced by the gentry of every county in Ireland. The gentry of Meath have recently associated themselves for the purpose of carrying the law into effect on the Boyne, where, heretofore, an indiscriminate slaughter of salmon was carried on by every description of nets, weirs, &c., and that to such an extent as almost to destroy the fishing of the river.

The Treasury have appointed William T. Mulvany, Esq., civil engineer, a commissioner of drainage under the new bill; he has therefore resigned his office of acting engineer to the Shannon Commissioners. This appointment gives general satisfaction, as there is not, perhaps, in Ireland a gentleman of greater experience and professional talent; or one who possesses a more intimate or practical knowledge of the evils which the Drainage Bill is intended to remedy. To ensure the required success, however, it will be necessary to have the cordial co-operation of the landlords.

OCTOBER, 18.—NEW LAW ARRANGEMENTS.—It is very generally rumoured to-day that Lord Lyndhurst is about to retire from the Chancellorship in England, to be succeeded by Sir Edward Sugden; that Mr. Pennefather, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, is to get the Irish seals, as the successor of Sir Edward; that Mr. Blackburne is to be the new Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and Mr. Sergeant Warren Master of the Rolls. This is the report amongst the Tory barristers here; but it stands greatly in need of confirmation.

Mr. Beamish has declined the office of Mayor of Cork for the ensuing year. The reasons assigned are the reduction of the salary to £500 a year and the non-allowance of an official residence.

The Kilkenny race-ball was the best attended and best arranged that has taken place in Kilkenny for many years. Amongst the company present were the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford, the Earl and Countess of Desart, the Earl of Howth, Sir Wheeler and Lady Cuffe, &c.

SCOTLAND.

A ROYAL YACHT.—There is, at the present moment, a merchant vessel of a very handsome build lying in Greenock harbour, close to the Custom-house, which in its time played many parts. At one period it was a favourite pleasure yacht of that most extraordinary man, Napoleon Bonaparte. Finding there was need for all the vessels that could be procured to keep up the demand, the French converted the yacht of the "Grande Empereur" into a ten-gun brig; but, as a matter very much of course, it was soon captured by the British. After various ups-and-downs, it is now quietly engaged on the peace establishment, and sails under the modest title of the *Thomas*.—"Sic transit gloria mundi."

The Synod of Aberdeen has set itself against the General Assembly. On Tuesday and Wednesday last two motions were made in the Synod—the one not to admit to their places those members of Synod who were suspended by the sentence of the last General Assembly;

the other relating to the independence of the Church, as affected by the decision of the House of Lords in the Auchterarder case. Both motions were lost. The suspended ministers were admitted by the majority of 81 to 71; the majority in the other case was 74 to 64.

MURDER AND ROBBERY IN DUNDEE.—EDINBURGH, Saturday, Oct. 15.—We learned last night (Friday) the following particulars relating to a case of murder perpetrated in Dundee on Thursday night, which for cold-blooded atrocity has had few parallels in this part of the country. On Thursday morning two men, who gave their names as M'Kenzie and Duff, and who appeared to be substantial north-country graziers, on their way home from the Falkirk Tryst, called at Mr. Croall's coach-office, Prince's-street, here, and inquired into various particulars regarding the starting of the Dundee coach, which leaves here at ten o'clock. As they had business to transact in one of the banks, which does not open till ten o'clock, they requested that the coach might be delayed a few minutes, which was promised. About five minutes after ten, Duff, who was a short stout man, returned by himself, and asked whether the coach could not be delayed a little longer till his friend, M'Kenzie, finished their mutual business at the bank. This could not be acceded to, and the coach set off without either of them. M'Kenzie, who is taller than his companion, and remarkable for one or two projecting front teeth, joined his friend at the coach-office soon after the coach had gone, and both took an omnibus and joined the steamer just as she was about to leave Newhaven. It would appear that M'Kenzie had received Duff's money at the bank, and had it in his possession. There were two steamers starting across the water at the same time, and it is remarkable that M'Kenzie took the wrong one; but, as they both reached Pettycur at the same time, the mistake was of no moment, further than that it gave rise to much excitement on the part of Duff, who expressed great anxiety lest he should lose sight of his friend and his money. Both parties then took their seats on the outside of the Dundee coach, near the guard, and proceeded in this way to Cupar Fife, without having had much intercourse with each other, M'Kenzie employing himself during the greater part of the way in a low chant or muttering, of which, however, nothing could be made. At Cupar a change of position took place. Both parties came down from the coach, and, on remounting, M'Kenzie took his seat near the driver, while Duff kept his place beside the guard, and continued so to Newport. On crossing the Tay ferry M'Kenzie's manner was observed to be somewhat agitated, so much so that a person who knew him remarked to another that that was Mr. M'Kenzie, an extensive cattle dealer, but that he seemed to have got a slap over the fingers, thus referring the strangeness of his manner to some supposed loss he had sustained. The coach arrived at Dundee about four o'clock in the afternoon, and our information regarding them from that time is not so precise. What is certain is, that in the evening two men, answering in all respects to those persons, and of whose identity with them our informant had no doubt, were walking out of Dundee; and when beyond the Law, on the northern extremity of the town, and close to the Newtyle railway, the short man was shot from behind with a pistol, and, it is supposed, left for dead on the road. The poor man, however, recovered a little, and was able, we are told, to crawl to some house in the neighbourhood, or otherwise obtained assistance, and had sufficient strength left to tell the whole story, and to fix upon his companion as his murderer, charging him at the same time with having £1000 of his property in his possession. Information was immediately sent to the Dundee police-office, and a search being set on foot, the other was apprehended at eight o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning, in one of the carriages in the first train of the Dundee and Arbroath Railway. The murdered man died at five o'clock yesterday morning. The rumour in Dundee when our informant left was to the effect that the two parties had dined together in Dundee, and that Duff asked his companion for his property; that he evaded the request under the pretence that that was not a proper place for settling their accounts, but proposed that they should both proceed to a friend of his a few miles out in the country, where they would get a bed for the night, and might settle their affairs quietly. To this in an evil hour the unhappy man consented. This horrid case has excited, as well it might, a great sensation in Dundee, both from the respectable sphere in which both parties had previously been moving, and from the deliberate villany with which the murder must have been perpetrated.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MALTA, Oct. 5.—The Cambridge, ship of the line, arrived on Monday last from Corfu; she is ordered home. The squadron hove in sight on Sunday last, and disappeared the same evening. The Snake brig of war arrived yesterday from Tunis and Tripoli. The Polyphemus steam-packet sailed at one p.m., with the mails for the Ionian Islands and Greece. Her Majesty's steam-vessel Dee, Mr. T. Driver, commander, arrived at Gibraltar in seven days from Plymouth, with two companies of the Royal Artillery and super-numeraries for the squadron for Gibraltar. The Magicienne left Smyrna on the 29th ultimo for Vourla.

IN PORT.—The Ceylon, 6 (bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir John Louis, Bart.); Cambridge, 78; Inconstant, 36; Belvidera, 38; Snake, 16. Steamers—Prometheus, Polyphemus, Hecate, and the French steamers Tancred, Mentor, and Sesostris.

Admiral Sir Edward Codrington hauls down his flag, and will be superseded in the naval command at Portsmouth on the 22nd of next month by either Sir Charles Rowley or Sir John Talbot, and should a vacancy occur with either of the present members, Sir Charles, who is deservedly popular, is very likely to be elected a member of Parliament for the borough.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 15.—A court-martial was held to-day on board the St. Vincent (of which Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker was the president), for the trial of Mr. John Evans, gunner of the Jaseur, for absenting himself without leave, and neglecting his duty. After evidence in support of these charges had been read, the following sentence was pronounced:—"The court is of opinion that the first of the said charges against the said John Evans hath been proved, but that the second of the said charges against the said John Evans hath not been proved; and in consideration of the good character which the said John Evans hath so long borne in her Majesty's navy, as appears by the certificates read to the court, and especially by the certificate given to him by Commander Wm. Alexander Willis, on the 30th day of September last, the day of the paying off of her Majesty's sloop Jaseur, the court doth only order and adjudge that the said John Evans shall be severely reprimanded, and shall not be permitted at any time hereafter to rise above the third class of gunners in her Majesty's navy; and he, the said John Evans, is hereby severely reprimanded, and so otherwise sentenced accordingly."

WOOLWICH, Oct. 17.—Colonel A. Creagh, C.B., late of the 51st Foot, has been appointed Barrack Master of the North District, Gibraltar, vice Captain Chamber, retired on half-pay.

THE FOOT GUARDS.—An impression prevails, in quarters generally well informed, that Woolwich will shortly be added to the metropolitan stations of the Foot Guards, and that a permanent body of that portion of the service will occupy the barracks recently vacated by the 73d Regiment.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 18.—The Warspite, 50, Captain Lord John Hay, C.B., was inspected yesterday by Admiral Sir Edward Codrington. She went out of harbour early this morning, and remains at Spithead. It is understood that General Sir Robert Wilson, appointed Governor of Gibraltar, will embark in the Warspite this week, accompanied by the Right Rev. Dr. Tomlinson, the Bishop of Gibraltar; and his Excellency Sir Alexander Woodford will return to England in that vessel.

The Thunderer, 34, Captain Pring, and the Phoenix war-steamer, Captain Richardson, are hourly looked for from the Mediterranean. We learn that the Wasp corvette has been commissioned at Chatham by Captain Drew, who so gallantly distinguished himself during the revolt in Canada.

The corps of yeomanry employed in the north and midland districts, in co-operation with the regular army, in quelling the recent disturbances, have been relieved from permanent duty by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who expresses himself highly satisfied with their general conduct. The Secretary of State (Sir James Graham) also expresses his approval of their behaviour and discipline.

The Commander-in-Chief has issued a circular, signed by the Adjutant-General, approving of general officers commanding districts in Great Bri-

tain granting leave of absence to officers, and furloughs to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, under certain limitations and restrictions.

Major-General Sir Wm. Warre, second in command of the northern and midland districts of Great Britain, changed his headquarters from Manchester to Chester on Wednesday last, the 12th inst.

The 16th Regiment move to Scotland on the arrival of the 75th from the Cape at Portsmouth. The 70th have gone to Quebec; the 43d and 71st to Montreal; the 80th to Chambly; the 63d to Toronto; the 74th to La Prairie. The 11th Regiment expect to move to Botany Bay. The first division of the 25th have arrived at Madras.

On Friday week his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, as Colonel of the 17th Lancers, reviewed that fine cavalry regiment on Woodhouse Moor, in the presence of the Hereditary Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, who had previously arrived at Leeds on a visit to his Royal Highness.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DREADFUL STORMS.—NASSAU, N.P., Sept. 10.—The brig Ann and Leah, of and from Philadelphia, with a cargo of flour, experienced on the 2nd, in latitude 24, longitude 72, a hurricane, in which she lost her sails and spars, and otherwise sustained severe damage. Captain Silliman reports it as having been the severest gale he ever experienced. At Andrea Island a Spanish schooner named La Palmira was totally lost, together with her cargo; and, as nothing has been heard or seen of her crew, it is feared that all on board perished. At the same place a smack was lost with three persons on board. One or two small wrecking vessels have returned to port dismasted, and it is probable that other accidents have happened, not yet heard of.

SEPTEMBER 17.—The brig Ann Elizabeth, of Halifax, Smith master, put into this port in distress on the 11th inst. The captain reports two wrecks ashore upon Conception Island, but was not near enough to distinguish them, so as to ascertain what they were. The blow here and about the islands was very severe on the 2nd and 3rd. Every house at Rum Key suffered more or less, and a large portion of them were entirely blown down. Several wrecking vessels and eight or ten lives lost. Amongst the rest Thomas Sankey, recently from the United States, who had just established himself here in business. Another letter, dated Nassau, Sept. 17, states that the news from the out islands is much more disastrous than was expected. Most of the plantation houses and the salt crop at Rum Key have been almost destroyed, and the same at Green Key and Watling's Island. Harbour Island has also suffered severely, and several vessels belonging to the island, with their crews, were lost. The schooner Franklin was lost off Cat Island, with all on board except the captain. In the number of passengers lost was a person named Sankey, a performer, and late a resident of the States. He had several hundred dollars' worth of property on board.

SOUTH SEA FISHERY.—The following whalers were at New Holland on February 9:—The George and Martha, Smalley, of London, 400 barrels sperm, and 1400 whale; Plato, Buller, of London, 1600 barrels; the Arabian, Gardner, of London, with 550 barrels sperm oil.

The British Queen, which sailed from Cowes last month for New York, encountered a most terrific tempest on the 19th ult., which lasted for ten hours. She is now on her voyage to this country, and is expected about the 25th.

By an arrival at Monte Video, from the Falkland Islands, it appears that Captain Ross, with his two discovery ships, Erebus and Terror, was at Port Louis. They were refitting, and are again to attempt the voyage south in the tract of Captain Waddell, who passed to the latitude of 74, where he left an open sea. It is said that Captain Ross had made important discoveries in the variation of the compass and the situation of the south pole.

MALTA, Oct. 5.—The Polyphemus steam-packet arrived on the 1st inst. from Gibraltar with the intermediate London mail of the 17th ult. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Iberia is expected here from Constantinople on the 9th, and will probably leave in about 24 hours afterwards for England, taking freight, passengers, and letters. Passengers by this vessel will be in pratique on her arrival in England. After touching at Southampton, the Iberia will proceed to Blackwall.

SHIP ST. LOUIS, OF BOSTON, DESTROYED BY FIRE.—WRECK, &c.—We learn by the schooner Exchange, from Turk's Island, that on the 30th August the brig Impulse, of Baltimore, fell in with the ship St. Louis, of and from Boston for New Orleans, on fire—took off 24 persons. She burnt to the water's edge before they lost sight of her. The fire was discovered in the ladies' cabin at 7 A.M. on the 29th August; and on the 3rd Sept. the brig Impulse was cast away on Caycos Reef—vessel and cargo a total loss. All on board were saved, and have arrived at Turk's Island.

RONNE (ISLAND OF BORNHOLM), Oct. 5.—The Helen Mar, from Havannah to St. Petersburg, grounded on a reef of rocks to the southward of this place on the 30th ult., was got off and into these roads on the 1st inst., after discharging part of her cargo; the following day a gale sprung up from the westward, when the vessel drove from her moorings, took the ground during the night, and filled; the remainder of the cargo is being discharged in a damaged state, and, should the weather moderate, it is expected she will get off and into the harbour.

THISTED, Oct. 6.—The Pieta e St. Michael, from Gallipoli to St. Petersburg, was stranded on this coast on the 3d inst.; crew (except two) saved. The vessel went to pieces immediately: only 90 to 100 casks of oil saved, part in a damaged state.

GOthenBURG, Oct. 5.—The Cebrils or Celeritas, of Uddewalla, from Cadiz, homeward bound, was stranded on the 1st inst. on the Boller Scheere, near Hono, during a gale at N.W.: crew (except one) drowned.

STETTIN, Oct. 9.—The Phoenix, from Riga to Rotterdam, has put into Swinemunde in a sinking state, and must discharge, having sprung a leak during a heavy gale on the 25th ult.: part of cargo (rye and linseed) damaged.

LANELLY, Oct. 11.—The Auckland, hence to Dublin (and not the Oaxwell, as reported), foundered on the 6th inst. near St. Gowen's Head, after being in contact with the John Daniel, from Youghal to Swansea; crew saved.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 15.—Sailed this day, the steam-packet Dee, for the West Indies, taking out ninety-four passengers, thirty of whom are for Madeira, paying the full fare to St. Thomas's. In consequence of the number of passengers which the Dee has been obliged to refuse, the Tay, which arrived here on Thursday, will sail as an extra packet in the course of next week, 60 berths having already been engaged. The steam-packet Montrose sailed this afternoon for Gibraltar, with a full complement of passengers, among whom are Sir C. Napier and family for Lisbon. Sunday, October 16.—The Oriental steamer, from Alexandria, was this morning released from quarantine, and arrived here from the Motherbank, and landed her passengers, 20 in number, who proceeded from hence per railway. Arrived this morning the steam-packet Royal Tar, with full cargo of fruit, 12 passengers, and 30 oxen. A sailing vessel left Vigo on the 3rd inst. with 50 beasts, and owing to adverse winds has not yet arrived. The cost of beasts at Vigo averages from £3 to £7; freight and railway expenses, £4; and they fetch on an average £15 to £16 each; some have fetched as high as £25.

REPORTED LOSS OF THE BELLONA, AUSTRIAN FRIGATE.—AMSTERDAM, Oct. 13.—The Austrian frigate Bellona, of 66 guns, commanded by the Archduke of Austria, bound from Portsmouth for Holland, is stated in a letter from the Texel of the 12th of this month to have stranded on the previous evening, in a thick fog, on the Erisland; the masts were immediately afterwards cut away, and the guns thrown overboard, but soon afterwards the back was broken, and the frigate partly went to pieces during the night. 149 of the crew, including 11 officers, were brought on shore by the safety-boat, but the remainder of the crew were drowned. [This is one of those singular "facts" with which newspapers are troubled.—The Archduke himself has been half over England, passing his time pleasantly at various fêtes; and his good frigate, the Bellona, has been lying snug in Portsmouth harbour these twenty days!]

PETERHEAD, Oct. 13.—The schooner Fawn, of and from Sunderland, with lime, took fire this evening in the North Harbour: part of the materials have been saved, and measures taken to extinguish the fire.

BRISTOL, Oct. 16.—The wreck of the Regina, from Exeter to Newport, which was run down by the Rose steamer, was seen on the 13th inst., floating with her head above water, Foreland S.W., distant eight miles.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The Ludwig, of Thomastown, was fallen in with off Tortugas, on fire: crew, saved by the Orleans, arrived here. Part of a foremast, topmast, &c., with the remains of sails and rigging, apparently belonging to an English ship of about 500 tons, and not more than six or seven days in the water, was passed on the 29th ult., in lat. 40, long. 27 W., by the Bourne, arrived at Philadelphia.

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 6.—The Sortelle, from Marseilles to Charleston, got on shore on Europa Point on the 5th inst., but was assisted off by her Majesty's steamer Lizard, without much damage. The wreck of a ship, apparently Baltic build, was passed on the 27th ult., in lat. 40, long. 11, by the Louisa, arrived here on the 1st inst. Her decks were breaking up, and the timber floating out of her. A blanket was made fast to her mainmast, and she appeared to have been recently abandoned.

GREENOCK, Oct. 15.—The Christian, from Jamaica, arrived here to-day, with loss of main and mizen masts, and decks swept. The Chalcedony, from St. John's, New Brunswick, to Dundalk, was abandoned at sea on the 30th ult. in a sinking state.

WATERFORD, Oct. 15.—The Kirby, from Duddon to Youghal, got in contact with the Dundonald, of Troon, and is supposed to have foundered with all hands, except one man, who has arrived here in the Maid of Mostyn.

HALIFAX, Sept. 19.—The Nancy, of Cutch Harbour, was wrecked on the coast of Labrador on the 29th ult.: crew, materials, and cargo, saved. The Mary Jane, of St. Mary's, was wrecked on the coast of Labrador on the 29th ult.: crew saved.

ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 24.—The Peterel, of this port, was driven ashore during a gale in St. Mary's-bay, and became a total wreck: crew saved. The Loyalist, from Pictou to Hull, went ashore on the Island of Langlois on the 20th ult., and became a total wreck: crew saved.

LEWIS, Oct. 11.—A stern-board, 13 feet long, and 10 inches broad, with "Amity of Douglas" on it, has been picked up at Stromness.

SUNDERLAND, Oct. 11.—The Isabella and Jane, of this port, sailed hence on the 6th of April for Newhaven, United States, passed the Pentland Firth on the 11th, but has not since been heard of.



MEETING OF THE ROYAL BRITISH BOWMEN IN FLINTSHIRE.

ARCHERY.

This once famous mode of British warfare, long the theme of many a minstrel lay, when

"Bold Robin Hood was a forester good,"

has been for ages shamefully neglected, and allowed to dwindle into a mere childish pastime—ejected from the merry greenwood to take shelter in the squalling nursery, and turning the winged bolt that had ere while pierced many a costly coat of mail into a paltry plaything, the terror of doating granddames and bright-eyed nursery-maids. We are happy to perceive, however, that archery clubs have been numerous established throughout the country, and that a great effort is being made to revive the science of archery, not for purposes of human slaughter, but as a healthy, invigorating, and manly British sport.

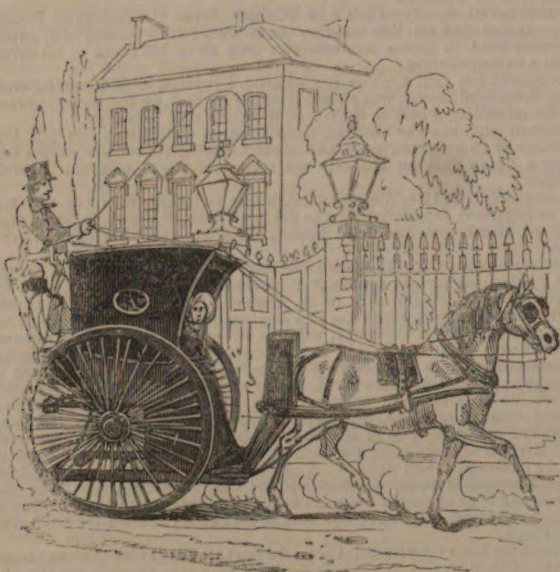
The above engraving represents an archery meeting of the Royal British Bowmen, in the neighbourhood of Overton, in Flintshire; and it will be seen by the costumes that the fair sex are not excluded from participating in this really graceful and attractive amusement. The concession of this privilege to the ladies, however, gives them an unfair advantage over the "lords of the creation," considering that they are already well skilled in the archery of the eyes (those fatal quivers that send forth many a deadly shaft) and the doctrine of chance, that

"Many a shot at random sent
Finds mark the archer little meant."

Dear, delightful creatures! may Cupid instruct you in your every lesson, and may you never want arrows so long as you can find *beaux*!

It will be seen that a marquee is an indispensable requisite on "field-days;" these light, elegant, and portable structures being easily obtainable, and affording equal protection against heat or rain. The marquee before us was erected by Mr. B. Edgington, of Southwark, who ought to represent that borough in Parliament, seeing that he is the very prince of *canvassers*.

CABS.



Motto—"De cabibus rebus."

Not *de omnibus* rebus, as learned Thebans are wont to write, when *olla podrida* woos the public to its mixture of paragraphs, which are to be well shaken before taken—not *de omnibus*, we say, but *de cabibus*, write we. *Oui!* we! Right well write we.

Cab!! Why, it burst upon the astonished ears of the metropolitan Jehu like thunder on the tympanum of a flea! The jarvey of old was dumfounded; to the hackney coachman there was something cab-alistic in the sound. It wasn't English—it was a dirty French abbreviation—it was a "one-hos innovation upon a two-hos privilege"—it was cabriolet cut down—it was

C...ur'sd provoking to be sure,
A...rter spending years in driving,
B...eing scattered like manure,
R...otting just for others' thriving
I...n this most ungrateful town.
O...h! though men knew we did our best endeavour,
L...ondon, without remorse, gives *setting down*,
E...ven to us, enough so long deem'd clever,
T...o keep on takin' London up for ever!

C. A. B. R. I. O. L. E. T.

It's not only a stick the jarveys would have beaten the cabmen with, but

A cross stick,

or acrostic, which you will. It was like flooring the old race of charleys with an influx of the new police.

The original cab was, however, a scurvy affair after all. You mounted it as you best could, found yourself on a dizzy travelling height, with a sort of bird's-eye view of the ground, and a faint hope that it might

"Grow soft at the receipt of human bones."

Close at your side was a projecting box of companionship, so that you and your accelerator might hold confab without contact; or, like Pyramus and Thisbe, with a wall between; and, so as he 'auntily jolted you along, you could contemplate all the delights of your arrival at that terminus of abuse or imposition, or both, at

which you were certain to find yourself as soon as you were set down. Soon, however, "the voice of Reform sounded the tocsin of rebellion;" the old cab was voted "of the past," and there sprang into existence a light, thin, slim affair, with a driver, like William Roof-us, perched up aloft, but not like the sailor's angel, to

"take care of the life of poor Jack"—

rather on the "long run" to endanger his own, for no game was ever played more frequently than the game of "pitch and toss" between this sort of cab and its cabman. It was a slice vehicle, which you entered at a back door, and in which you rode only to be reminded of the days of Swing: the coachmen said it looked as if "you had been priggling the fag end of a bus." It soon went out, however; and then appeared a new regiment of cabs and commanders—the disposers of the destinies of the Hanson and the four-wheel; human examples of the beau ideal of the calling of conveyancer of the hackney-coach-dreading, leg-saving, and bus-disposing populace of never-ending London. Look at, or look upon, the like of this genus.



Is he not the impersonification of a lazy, idle, dissolute, and disordered race? There is a redeeming spice of good-nature about the creature we have selected, because he is supposed to be driving ourselves, and therefore knows that he has got a good fare. The time of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is too precious to be wasted upon a dispute about the "odd half-crown." Besides, if we stopped to listen, his argument about expedition would seduce us into cruelty to animals, and tempt us to pay for unnatural speed. But, apart from circumstance, is he not a disreputable, lazy-looking dog? He has unfitted himself for every other calling but grooming, dog-stealing, or prize-fighting; but he can drive; he is flash and *au fait* to the ribands; he will turn out into the theatre of life, "take a private box" upon a public vehicle, and live upon society—to cheat, to bully, or to beg. When Whittle Harvey was Cab Commissioner, it was his boast that he could never starve so long as he had "that plate of Wittles." Even now you see he can afford to carry his whip like a four-in-hand club-man, and

"Smoke his light cigar."

There are exceptions to the rule of wrong; but, generally speaking, the cabmen form the most dishonest, desperate, dissolute, and irreclaimable class of a metropolitan community, whose lower orders are pretty extensively abandoned.

At the head of these rambling strictures we have the modern Hanson—"not Handsome," said a rival builder, "because I say 'handsome is as handsome does,' and this here hinnowater is a



running on us hoff our legs." These Hansons are patent, and do go easily and pleasantly over stones and wood; moreover, they have good horses, and speed fleetly. The name upon them is that of "William Greathead Lewis," once City correspondent to the *Morning Herald* newspaper. But, as we began with "Hanson," so will we conclude with "four-wheel"—the most popular of its kind of the modern vehicles of London; its form and fashion having been set by Brougham in the days when he found that it might be philosophical to substitute a cab for a woollack, seeing that he could sit in the one, albeit the other was denied him. Broughams, so called, are now even, as private carriages, quite the rage.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.



STRATFORD-UPON-AVON CHURCH.

Stratford-upon-Avon Church is a chief ornament of the quiet rural nook in sylvan Warwickshire, which is hallowed by one of the holiest of England's memories. Its appearance and architecture are thoroughly English. Its square tower and pointed windows, its mullions and tracery of the 14th century, its graceful spire tapering above the tall elms which surround it, and the avenue of limes arching overhead the graveyard path to the old porch, are all exactly in accordance with what an Englishman regards as the beau ideal of an old country church. It was formerly a collegiate, and is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. In the plain chancel rests the "poet of all time," Shakspeare. The Avon's ripple, as the pilgrim to the poet's tomb stands in the quiet chancel, may be heard murmuring the same placid music which it sang in Shakspeare's ear some two centuries ago. The place of sepulture is marked by a flat stone bearing the oft-repeated and quaint lines which the poet himself left for the purpose:—

"Good friend, for Jesus' sake, forbear
To dig the dust enclosed here.
Blest be the man that spares these stones,
And curst be he that moves my bones!"

Turning to old Dugdale, we find the history of this church and of Stratford, from "above CCC years before the Norman Conquest," but that we have no space for here. Few who go to the church regard the monuments of the good old families which it contains in common with most of our country churches. Shakspeare, and Shakspeare's tomb, receive, as fitting they should do, all reverence. The wall above the tomb contains a bust—the antique marble, albeit lacking the "golden lustre of the eye," displaying the fair and ample space of forehead, "seeming a palace framed for the habitation of all glorious thoughts."

The church and graveyard are almost as Shakspeare left them, except that many of the tombs are now half sinking into earth, as if approaching, from long kindred, the remains of those whose memories they were charged to rescue from oblivion.

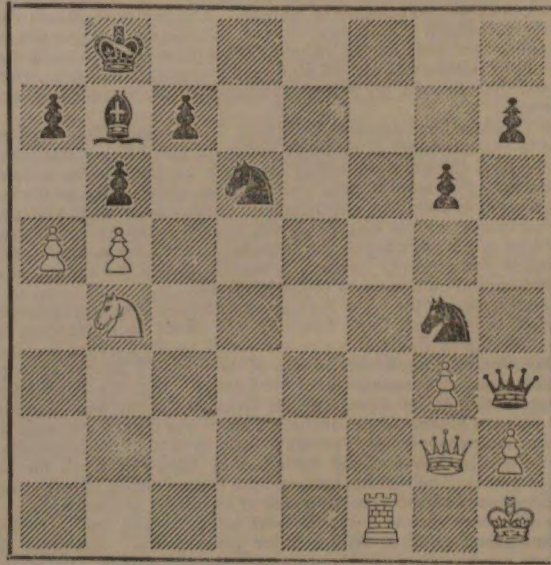
CHESS.

Solution to problem in our last.

WHITE.	BLACK.
R to Q B 8th ch.	K to R 2nd
Q to her Kt 6th ch.	B takes Q
P takes B ch.	K takes P
B to K 3rd checkmate	

PROBLEM, No. 9.

White to move and mate in five moves.
BLACK.



WHITE.

The solution in our next.

THE FLOATING ISLAND.—This curious formation has nearly all sunk below the surface of Derwentwater, although the lake is unusually low at this time.

HONESTY.—At a party lately several gentlemen contested the honour of having done the most extraordinary thing. A reverend D.D. was appointed to be the sole judge of their respective pretensions. One produced his tailor's bill with a receipt attached to it; a buzz went through the room that this would not be outdone, when a second proved that he had arrested his tailor for money lent to him. The palm is his! was the universal cry; when a third observed, "Gentlemen, I cannot boast of the feats of either of my predecessors, but I have returned to the owners two umbrellas that they left at my house." "I'll hear no more," cried the arbitrator, "this is the very *ne plus ultra* of honesty and unheard-of deeds; it is an act of virtue of which I never knew any person capable. The prize is yours."

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Oct. 19, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—No material alteration has taken place in our fashions since my last communication, as the return of some few sunny days has retarded our winter preparations; I have, however, sent you such news as I can gather upon the subject of our present novelties. Amongst them I must class some very new and very pretty things for half mourning made of silk and woollen, and which are called Cashmere de Tunis, and a woollen stuff of extremely rich patterns. Mittens also are becoming much worn: they are made in thread embroidered in Algerine patterns of great elegance, and which give to the arm an appearance of being covered with a splendid bracelet. Furs make their appearance upon the slightest indication of cold weather, and large pelerines of ermine are already to be frequently met with, as well as muffs of the same material. A mantle of a perfectly new fashion, and which is called the Venetian mantle, has been just sported by one of the most elegant women in Paris, and we doubt not that this most charming innovation will find numerous imitators among the circle of our *beau monde*. Winter flowers are also coming into fashion: the most *recherché* of these are purple dahlias in velvet, and interspersed with roses. These flowers upon hats of velvet or of satin are exceedingly beautiful. The great fashion which will, no doubt, predominate during this winter will be redingotes of cloth; but our ladies here are perfectly aware that it requires the talent of the opposite sex to obtain a perfect article of this description. We have, however, seen several from the *atelier* of Eppenetter, of extreme elegance, and of a pattern at once beautiful and convenient; they are made tight, and seem as though they were moulded on the bust. The same observations also apply to the paletots of cloth or velvet which our ladies now wear on horseback. I had almost forgotten to mention the gloves which are now the rage, and which are at once elegant and pretty. Those for the evening are chiefly of rose-colour or sea-green; citron colour is also much met with at our *soirées*; whilst, for the promenade, violet, deep green, bistre, and other dark shades, are preferred. I have been favoured with a sight of some articles of this description, which an eminent *artiste* is about sending to the Court of Russia, and I assure you they are about the most beautiful things I have ever seen.

HENRIETTE DE B.



BRITISH OPERATIONS IN CHINA.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday evening last contains a despatch and inclosures from Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, from which we have made as lengthened extracts as our space will permit; and which we have no doubt will be read with intense interest by the British public. The despatch is dated from the head-quarters at Chapo, from which place we have been favoured with a series of beautiful sketches, by an accomplished amateur of considerable rank in the British army, illustrative of Chapo, Nankin, and various other places in China, rendered interesting as the theatres of war, and which we shall shortly have the pleasure of presenting to our readers.

Head-quarters, Chapo, May 20, 1842.

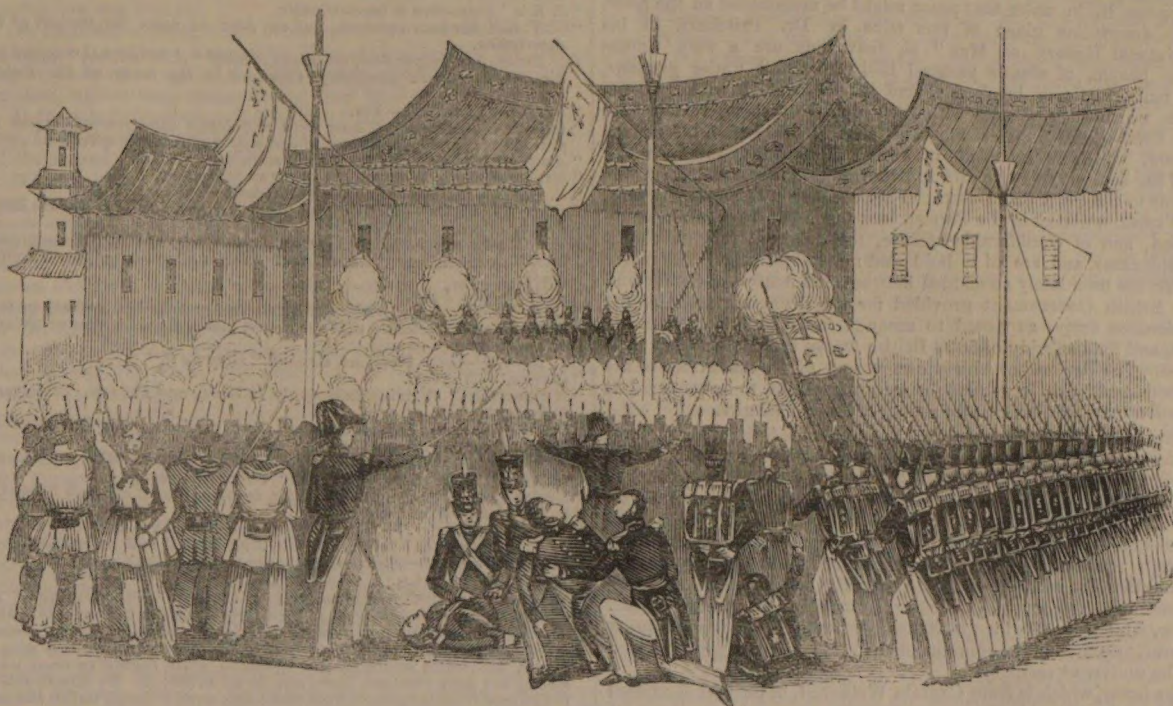
"My Lord—My despatch to your lordship of the 18th April will have led your lordship to expect my present communication, announcing the attack on and capture of Chapo by her Majesty's military and naval forces.

"I shall now beg leave to detail with as much brevity as possible our military movements since the evacuation of Ningpo.

"Having had but imperfect information we could not exactly ascertain the position and defences of the city of Chapo, but we had a very satisfactory examination of the defences of the heights which command it, and which extend from three to four miles to the eastward, as well as of the batteries which defend the suburbs, and apparently a branch of the Imperial Canal, which runs almost round the walls; these heights were strengthened by several breastworks, both in their gorges and along their sides, and small enclosed joss-houses crowned their summits. On the extreme right appeared two batteries commanding the anchorage. On these heights, and within the breastworks and batteries, some thousands of Chinese soldiers showed themselves, but not a shot was fired at the steamers, although they passed and repassed within very short range.

"The troops were directed to be prepared to go on board the steamers at daylight on the morning of the 18th, and the whole force, including the light field train, was successfully landed at eight o'clock, under the able superintendence of Commander Richards, of her Majesty's ship *Cornwallis*, to whom I feel much indebted for his judicious and effective arrangements and zealous exertions.

"The right column, which I accompanied, landed first, and occupied a commanding height, without opposition, covering the disembarkation of the remainder of the force; when the whole were landed and formed, I directed Col. Schoedde, supported by the artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomerie, in furtherance of the views I have already announced, to move as rapidly as possible round the base of the heights, so as to get in rear of the enemy, and cut off his communication with the city, which now appeared within the range of heights already described, while the right column was directed to mount the summit, successively attacking the several works and joss-houses as they proceeded. The combined attack on both flanks commenced at the same moment, the steamers shelling the breastworks in the centre. It afforded me the greatest satisfaction, as I crowned each succeeding height, to find my most sanguine hopes realized by the rapid but collected movement of the left column, under Colonel Schoedde, passing between the heights and the city, and obliging the enemy, instead of retreating on it, to move along the heights, which were now, one after another, carried by the right column, with the usual spirit displayed by the corps composing it. The whole of the enemy's troops soon became a mass of fugitives, throwing away their arms, and flying in every direction, with the exception of three hundred, who, finding themselves surrounded, took possession of a joss-house and enclosure, which they defended with wonderful obstinacy, and would not surrender until the house was in flames from our rockets and breached by powder-bags, judiciously placed by Capt. Pears, when not above fifty, and those mostly wounded, could be induced to submit as prisoners.



FIRING FROM THE JOSSHOUSE.

Perceiving that the enemy had destroyed the bridge leading to the east gate, I directed the left column to occupy a height close to and commanding the south-east angle of the city wall, and Lieut.-Colonel Montgomerie, with his usual good judgment and alacrity, soon brought his guns into action, effectually covering our advance on this point. I directed the Rifles to occupy the houses close to the wall, to cover the grenadiers of the 55th, and the Sappers, who were directed to ascertain the depth of a canal that intervened. Lieutenant Gordon, attached to the Sappers, fortunately found a small boat, with which he crossed (finding the canal not fordable), and secured two others of considerable size at the opposite side, with which we crossed over the grenadiers of the 55th, under Brevet-Major M'Lean, and a body of Sappers with scaling-ladders, and the walls were soon in possession of the left column. Perceiving a body of the enemy in retreat towards Hong-choo, I directed the 55th to pursue and bring them to action if possible; but having had to make the circle of the walls (three miles), as I did not wish to move the force into the city until the gates were occupied, the Chinese had got so far in advance, that Major Fawcett could only come up with the stragglers; but it had the good effect of obliging most of this body to throw away their arms and disperse.

"Notwithstanding, we have found several arsenals, with all kinds of arms and ammunition, together with a foundry and a gunpowder manufactory, which, of course, I ordered to be destroyed, merely taking off the few (eleven) brass guns. The Chinese appear to have placed all their reliance on the positions on the heights, and, possibly, on the supposition of the impracticability of landing a large force within the influence of such extraordinary currents.

"Chapoo has its peculiarity, that about a fourth of the city is separated from the rest by a wall, within which alone the Tartars reside. This has much the appearance and arrangement of our native cantonments, but that the houses are infinitely superior. Every male adult would appear to be a soldier, as in every house two or three matchlocks, with a quantity of swords, bows, and arrows, were found. This would appear to be a Manchoo privilege, as the Chinese troops have their collected in arsenals.

"The strength of the Chinese force it is difficult to estimate. From the best sources of information, I would say they had about 8000 men in the city and on the heights, 1700 of whom were Manchoo Tartars. I calculate their loss to be about 1200 to 1500 men.

"I regret to feel obliged to remark that my loss is greater than I had anticipated, though small when the strength of the position and, for a time, the obstinate defence of the Chinese is taken into consideration. I beg to enclose a list of the killed and wounded.

"The conduct of the whole force calls for my marked approbation. I received the most effective assistance and support—all having accompanied me throughout the operations, in a country where every

order has to be conveyed by an officer on foot over most difficult ground, and frequently to a considerable distance. I have particularly to express my obligation to Major Gough, who had, combined with his duties as Deputy Quartermaster-General, to act for Lieutenant-Colonel Mountain, for the (I trust temporary) loss of whose services I have already expressed my regret. My best thanks are also due to Capt. Pears, field engineer, who afforded me every assistance; and I beg to bring to your lordship's notice my senior aide-de-camp, Captain Whittingham. I shall now, my lord, conclude with the assurance, although I am aware as a British soldier it is superfluous, that the force entrusted to my command has but one common object in the bright career which I anticipate for it—an anxious wish to do their duty to their Sovereign, and to meet the expectations of their country. "I am, &c.,

(Signed) "H. GOUGH, Lieutenant-General, Commanding Expedition Land Force.

"The Right Hon. Lord Stanley, &c. &c. &c." In a general order, issued by the Lieutenant-General, congratulating his brave comrades on their brilliant achievement, he says he cannot deny himself the melancholy gratification of recording the deep feelings of regret he has experienced at the loss of one of our brightest ornaments, Lieutenant-Colonel Tomlinson, 18th Royal Irish, who fell at the head of his corps, nobly doing his duty.

Return of killed and wounded of the force under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, K.G.C.B., at the attack of the Fortified Heights and capture of the city of Chapo, on the 18th May, 1842.

Head-quarters, Chapo City, May 19, 1842.

Staff—1 officer wounded.

Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish Regiment—1 officer, 1 sergeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 27 rank and file, wounded.

Her Majesty's 26th, Cameronian—2 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

Her Majesty's 49th Regiment—2 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 11 rank and file, wounded.

Her Majesty's 55th Regiment—1 officer wounded.

Madras Sappers and Miners—1 officer wounded.

Rifle Company 36th Madras Native Infantry—1 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 officer, 1 sergeant, 7 rank and file, killed; 7 officers, 1 sergeant 1 drummer, 42 rank and file, wounded.

Grand Total—9 killed, 51 wounded—60.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded—Lieut.-Colonel N. R. Tomlinson, 18th Royal Irish, killed; Lieut.-Colonel A. S. H. Mountain, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General, severely wounded; Captain Colin Campbell, her Majesty's 55th Regiment, dangerously wounded; Lieut. A. E. Jodrell, her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish Regiment, slightly wounded; Lieut. A. Murray, her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish Regiment, slightly wounded; Captain T. S. Reynolds, her Majesty's 49th Regiment, slightly wounded; Lieut. and Adjutant W. P. R. Browne, her Majesty's 49th Regiment, slightly wounded; Lieut. J. G. Johnstone, Madras Sappers and Miners, slightly wounded.

T. B. GOUGH, Major, Deputy Quartermaster-General, acting for Deputy Adjutant-General, Expeditionary Force.



BEELOOCHES PROFESSIONALLY EMPLOYED.

The engraving represents a group of Muzarees, a Beeloochee wild tribe, occupying the western bank of the Indus. The plundering disposition of these people having, for some time, engaged the attention of our Government Sir A. Burnes made it a point of ex-

press stipulation with the authorities in Scinde that they should suppress it, in order that peace might be maintained on the river. The description given of this tribe by Dr. Pritchard in his "Natural History of Man" is, that they are a very numerous people, of simple pastoral life, who dwell under ghedans, or tents, made of black felt, and spread over a wicker frame, with which they wander with their flocks over the vast upland of Kelat; and inhabit most of that great region of eastern Persia, which is included between Afghanistan to the north and the Indian Ocean to the south, reaching westward from the Indus to the great Salt Desert. They are a race of Persian Ilyahs, and speak a dialect of the Persian language. These men are large-boned, and of considerable stature, for Asiatics; they have dark complexions, and are of a bold and martial bearing. The treaty which has been lately concluded between the Ameers of Scinde and the British Government provided for the dismemberment of the Beeloochee army, supposed to amount to 20,000 men, horse and foot, and for a subsidy of 5000 British troops being kept up in their stead. The Beeloochee chiefs owe a sort of feudal service to the Ameers, and hold, in return for military service, to be rendered as occasion may require, certain grants of land or jahgirs.

Great alarm was occasioned in London, and, indeed, throughout the country, last week, in consequence of a painful rumour which had got afloat that fresh disasters had occurred to our troops in Afghanistan, and that the 41st Regiment had been literally cut to pieces. This intelligence was apparently so authentic (having been conveyed in a letter, dated Bombay, August 27, from Major Messier, through the house of Messrs. Cox and Co., the eminent army agents) that, for a few days, it was generally believed, and, of course, as generally deplored, until a letter, from which we give an extract below, which contains a gratifying contradiction of the alarming rumour, appeared in the columns of an evening contemporary, which set the matter at rest.

The letter, which is from Captain Wetherall, of the 41st Regiment—which the *Standard's* correspondent represents as "cut to pieces"—who is in command of a detachment of his regiment at Bombay, is dated "Bombay, Aug. 24," and is addressed to Mr. Wynn Williams, of the Temple:—"We are about to make an attack on Hyderabad after the monsoon, with 5000 men under Sir C. Napier. I shall have about 400 or 500 men of the 40th and 41st, I expect, under my command. The Ameers are possessed of immense wealth, and the place, though strong for natives, cannot resist cannon long, the walls being very high, but weakened by being so much loopholed. We expect to go from this about the 10th of September."

By the late accounts from India it appears that three large armies were in progress of formation, a circumstance which speaks of more extended operations than a mere march on Cabul, or of a campaign in Afghanistan. We have long been of opinion that the treacherous conduct of the Ameers of Scinde would require the presence of a large force in that country, to secure the safety of our commerce and communications with those countries through which the Indus flows. Sir Charles Napier, lately commanding the Poonah division of the Bombay army, has been nominated to the command of the troops about to be assembled, according to the last accounts, in Lower Scinde. Our private letters inform us that the 2nd Bombay Regiment, H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, H.M.'s 22nd, 28th, 78th, and 86th Regiments would compose the European force, together with a proportionate body of Horse and Foot Artillery. This army was to be brigaded near Currachee by the first week in November. Already we have seen the detail of the large army of observation to be assembled at Sirhind, under the Commander-in-Chief; and we have since learned that General Nott is to proceed to Der Ismai Khan with, 8000 of his force, and will probably be united to the troops now under Pollock and Sale. To us it appears quite evident that Hyderabad, in Scinde, Lahore, in the Punjab, and Cabul, in Afghanistan, will before long be in the possession of the British.

Several private letters have reached town from the prisoners at Cabul, by which it would appear (naturally enough) that although upon the whole they are very well treated, yet their hearts yearn to be among their own people again. They are obliged to dress in the Afghan style, and the males are obliged to wear long beards.

An additional volume of travels has just appeared from the pen of the lamented Sir Alexander Burnes, C.B., &c., entitled "Cabool: being a Personal Narrative of a journey to, and Residence in, that City," from the frontispiece to which work the preceding illustration has been reduced; and for which we are indebted to an exceedingly interesting publication, now completed and collated into volumes, entitled the "London Saturday Journal." We are the more readily induced to give a place to this sketch, because we are assured that any fresh information respecting the people of the country in which the British arms are now striving to recover their fame must be acceptable to our readers.

THE PROPRIETORS of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

have the pleasure to announce that they have made arrangements with one of THE MOST EMINENT AUTHORS OF THE DAY, to produce in their journal a Work of Fiction, UPON AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN, to be entitled,

THE NOVEL OF THE MOMENT.

The work will be produced with EVERY VARIETY OF ILLUSTRATION, executed in the most expensive style of finish, by ARTISTS OF THE HIGHEST REPUTE in their several walks of art. The Novel will be printed in weekly episodes of not more than three columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, including embellishments; and arrangements will be made to prevent any entrenchment by it upon the established departments of the Paper. * * * Prospectuses of the design, with further details of the entire spirit of its publication, will be issued to the public in due course of events.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * * We have now the pleasure of fore-claiming the attention of our subscribers to the advertisements which will immediately be issued with respect to the publication and distribution of OUR COLOSSEUM PRINT.

It will be found, we trust, to more than vindicate the most liberal promise that we have made—whether for the general interest of its commanding subject, its admirable drawing as an achievement of reflection and design, or its exquisite delicacy and finish as a work of art. The whole detail and description of the style of the engraving—the objects embraced, and the plan upon which it will be issued to the public, will form a prominent feature in our next week's announcements; and will yet, we believe, not excite the expectation of our friends and subscribers beyond a point of hope, which we are assured most triumphantly to realize in fulfilment.

"A constant Reader," Yarmouth.—We are thankful for the attention, but the contribution does not suit our columns.
"Rogator," Marlborough.—No.
The communication signed "X * * *," Knightsbridge, is too lengthy for insertion. We sympathise in the hardships endured by the linen drapers' apprentices, and should be glad to see them employed in some more manly avocations.
"Leon," Newport, is thanked. His future contributions shall receive attention.

"Mr. Bridgeman," Cheshunt.—This gentleman's communication has been referred to our "botanist."
"J. B.'s" suggestion is impracticable.
"O. T. K." has been received, but we have no room for favours of this description.
Our Borough correspondent, who signs himself "A Subscriber," would find his attention more profitably employed in the study of the English grammar.
"R. H. B." Reading.—Yes.
"Index," Inverness, might have been sufficiently disinterested to pay the postage of his letter, which contained only a mare's nest after all.
"Amicus" is quite right. It was an error of the artist.
"Mr. Packer's" dose is too strong for us to swallow.
"P. O." Chichester.—The style of communication does not suit.
"Plato," Liverpool.—Yes, through the booksellers. To be had of the King's printer at a very small cost.
We shall always be happy to hear on any subject from Dr. Wansborough, who, if we mistake not, was the last faithful attendant of poor Theodore Hook.
"R. W."—Mr. Lyon.
"R. H."—Pray present our compliments to her ladyship, and say we shall be most happy to comply with her desire, should Lord Louthier voluntarily afford us an opportunity.
"T. E.—s."—Like Victorine, we shall "sleep on it."
"Ignolus,"—No room.
"A Subscriber," Warrington.—Apply to Wyley and Putnam, Stationers' hall-court.
"C. T."—We really cannot decipher those portions of his MS. which are keys to the whole subject.
Will a Subscriber who writes on the subject of fish oils, allow space to dictate for us in the slang response of "very like a whale"?
"Lucinda B."—We shall, in gallantry, try to oblige all our lady friends.
"C. D." Hale's Place, will appear.
"A Constant Reader."—His letter is referred to Mr. R. Herbert.
"A. B."—We should be glad to receive the "nook," with description.
"Scopas," Sheffield.—Please send description of Beauchief Abbey.

* * * The many subscribers who complain of the non-receipt of the paper, are earnestly recommended by us to give their orders to respectable book or news-agents in their neighbourhood. We strongly suspect that much blame and neglect is attributable to the post-office (into which we will duly inquire), and which would thus be avoided. With regard to cases where money has been received, there can be no excuse for the non-receipt of the papers from the person from whom they were ordered, unless the post-office can be clearly fixed with what we do not hesitate to call "a breach of public trust."

Mr. Little, 198, Strand, is our present publisher, and letters on the business of the office (apart from the editorial) should be addressed to him only. Mr. Clayton's connexion with the journal has ceased, and any orders that he may be supplying, are in his capacity of general news-agent, and not as publisher of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

To prevent mistakes that are likely to occur to parties forwarding the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to foreign countries, we give the recent post-office regulations.

FREE. To all parts of the United Kingdom, France, Hamburg, Bremen, Cuxhaven and Lubeck, Spain and Portugal, Gibraltar, Malta, and all the Ionian Islands, and the East Indies, via Falmouth, South America, Upper and Lower Canada, Jamaica, and all the British West India and Channel Islands.

A postage of 2d. is charged upon papers to the following countries, which must be paid when put into the post-office in this country, either by post stamps or money—viz., Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Norway, all Germany, Russia, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt and Turkey via France, the United States of America, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, &c. Cuba and Mexico—all the foreign West India Islands—Guadaloupe, Martinique, Hayti, &c.

Papers for St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Australia, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand, are charged a postage of 1d. each.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1842.

We have some hope that our anxious aspiration in regard to the meeting of Parliament, expressed in our last number with reference to its recent prorogation, may be in some measure realized by the good sense of the Ministers, and that legislation may progress upon the hundred subjects of national interest before the community, with something of the business-like activity which imperative necessities demand. We learn that to this end Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, and the principal Cabinet Ministers will return immediately to town, no doubt for the purpose of weighing momentous questions of public policy, and making arrangements for the immediate discussion of legislative enactments that may tend to relieve the general depression of affairs, and provide more security for the rich and better and happier destinies for the discontented poor. The recent disturbances have read to our rulers a memorable lesson, the quarter's revenue has struck deeper still into the convictions of public men, the belief that we have an unsound political economy, and that the new poor-law is baffling financial ingenuity; the corn-laws are broadening over even wider fields than they ever occupied before; the tariff is working with a peculiar influence upon the separate interests of commerce and agriculture; the income-tax has failed to serve the purpose of revenue accumulation, and thus there are combinations of difficulties to be grappled, which we have every reason to believe the Ministers will exhibit no disposition to resist. The Government has in a word given up its leisure, and will now rally its members in the metropolis to resume the stern duties of the state. There are measures in contemplation that may yet startle our readers, and tend to the inspiration of confidence, in the vigorous legislation which the ensuing session is likely to produce. Let not the public, however, confound in our columns the circumstance of "exclusive intelligence" from with "exclusive advocacy" of any set or party of public men. We may discreetly indicate a future event without indiscreetly supporting a present Government.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—This morning her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Countess of Dunmore, Lord Byron, Sir E. Bowater, and Colonel Arbuthnot, attended divine service in the Cumberland Lodge Chapel. The Rev. Mr. Cooper officiated, and preached an admirable sermon from St. John, chap. iv., v. 15.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert walked

out in the royal pleasure grounds in the morning. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Sir E. Bowater, enjoyed several hours' shooting in the royal preserves in the Great Park. In the afternoon his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Sir E. Bowater, rode out on horseback. His Highness Prince Esterhazy, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir H. Wheatley, and Captain Francis Seymour (of the Scots Fusilier Guards), arrived at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady C. Dundas, and the Hon. Mrs. Anson joined the royal dinner party in the evening.

TUESDAY.—This morning her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert walked out in the royal pleasure grounds. In the afternoon her Majesty rode out in a pony carriage and four, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the Countess of Dunmore, and Lady Lytton, with the usual attendants. His Highness Prince Esterhazy and Sir H. Wheatley took their departure. The following were included in the royal dinner party in the evening. Covers were laid for twenty-one:—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Byron, the Countess of Dunmore, Lady Charlotte Dundas, Lady Lytton, the Hon. Misses Stanley and Hamilton, the Hon. Mrs. Anson, General Sir W. Lumley, Col. Arbuthnot, Sir E. Bowater, Lord and Lady Haddo, Sir W. Fremantle, Sir C. Rowley, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Prætorius.

WINDSOR, Wednesday.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise.

In the afternoon his Royal Highness Prince Albert drove her Majesty out in a pony phaeton. The Countess of Dunmore and the Hon. Misses Stanley and Hamilton followed in another pony carriage. General Sir W. Lumley, Colonel Arbuthnot, and Captain Seymour, rode on horseback.

Her Majesty the Queen-Dowager, attended by Earl Howe and Lady Clinton, honoured the Earl of Shaftesbury by her company at St. Giles's House, near Cranbourn, on Monday last.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester left Ravensworth Castle, after a visit of some days to Lord and Lady Ravensworth, on Monday, on her return to Gloucester House. Her Royal Highness intended to visit Sir Robert and Lady Peel at Drayton Manor en route to the metropolis.

His Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria, with Captain Fitzroy and the noblemen constituting his Imperial Highness's suite, returned to Mirav's hotel on Tuesday next from Scotland.

The Duke of Devonshire has, we hear, given up his intended visit to his estates in Ireland. Viscount Morpeth and a select family circle, are at present with the Noble Duke at Chatsworth.

The Earl of Lincoln, Baron Parke, and Sir Wm. Follett, who have been staying with Sir Robert and Lady Peel at Drayton Manor during the early part of the week, left on Wednesday.

His Excellency M. de Pageot, the recently appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of France to the United States of America, accompanied by his lady and family, arrived at Mirav's hotel on Tuesday evening from Paris, and will this day embark for America.

The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal have taken their usual airings. The Earl of Wilton arrived at the Castle to pay his respects to her Majesty on his return from Saxony. His lordship joined the royal dinner party in the evening.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has taken her usual airings. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, attended by Baroness Ahlefeldt, honoured the performance at Covent-Garden Theatre on Monday evening with their presence.

Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian ambassador, returned to town on Tuesday, from a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

Col. Lord Charles Wellesley joined his regiment, the 15th Foot, at Windsor, on Tuesday morning.

In consequence of the fatal cases of fever which occurred at Esher a few weeks since, her Majesty has abandoned, for the present, the intention of leaving the Castle for Claremont. This circumstance has caused her Majesty to determine upon paying a visit to Brighton before, instead of after, Christmas, as had been previously intended. The period mentioned for the departure of her Majesty for the Pavilion is about the 1st or 2nd of November. The Court is expected to remain at Brighton about a month. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal will accompany their illustrious parents to the coast. (We shall treat our readers to two beautiful engravings representing the town of Brighton and the Royal Pavilion on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to her marine palace.)

CHRISTENING IN HIGH LIFE.—The infant daughter of the Earl and Countess of Wilton was taken to the baptismal font on Wednesday morning, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, and there received the name of Alice Grey Egerton, Lady Alice Peel being one of the sponsors. The ceremony was delayed until the return of the Earl of Wilton from Saxony.

Saturday was the birthday of his Majesty the King of Prussia. His Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian minister, gave an entertainment in honour of the day at his residence in Carlton House-terrace.

ACCIDENT TO PRINCE ALBERT OF PRUSSIA.—Prince Albert of Prussia has been unable, on account of an accident, to attend any of the grand entertainments given on the marriage of the Princess Maria with the Prince Royal of Bavaria. On learning that the King had arrived at the palace, he hastened to meet him, and, in his precipitation, having missed his footing on the staircase, he fell, and received a severe contusion on one of his knees.

Viscount Duncannon has at present the Earl and Countess Cowper, the Hon. C. Spencer, Augustus O'Brien, Esq., M.P., &c., on a visit to his lordship at Bessborough, in Ireland. The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, the Duke of Devonshire, Sir John Macdonald (the Adjutant-General), &c., are expected.

The French Ambassador has recovered from his late indisposition. His excellency visited on Saturday several of his most distinguished friends.

The Duchess of Buccleuch has written, by command of her Majesty, a letter to Messrs. Paton, of Tillicoultry and Alva, ordering three tartan shawls and some tartans, specimens of which are to be sent to her grace for selection, previous to their being forwarded to her Majesty.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, as Vice-Patron of the Royal Highland School Society, has been graciously pleased to present that national charity with the munificent donation of £100.

The Earl and Countess of Chesterfield proceeded to the Continent in about a fortnight. They intend to winter at Rome, and pass the spring at Naples.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have returned to Carlton-gardens, from Broadlands, in Hampshire.

Viscount de Cramayel, Chargé d'Affaires from the French Court to Texas, arrived at Manchester House on Monday.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington rode into Dover on Thursday week, accompanied by Lord Mahon; and, after looking at the new wharf and the excavations of the Pent mud, returned to Walmer Castle.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia continues residing at Broadstairs, where she intends remaining until November. It is in contemplation to erect a jetty at this place, which is likely, from the influx of fashionable visitors, to be restored to its previous gaiety.

The Earl of Carlisle continues indisposed, from an attack of gout, at Chatsworth, where Lord Morpeth joined his noble parents on Thursday last.

The Earl of Lauderdale, who are sorry to understand, was very much indisposed in the early part of last week at Dunbar House. We are now happy to state, however, that the noble earl is convalescent.

It is said that the Count Rossi, the husband of Mdle. Sontag, is about to be named Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Sardinia to the Prussian Court, where the lady will be called on to enact the stately part of Ambassadors in the scene of her first scenic triumphs, eighteen years ago.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ACCIDENT TO ADMIRAL SIR C. NUGENT.—We regret to announce that a serious accident has happened to Sir C. Nugent. As the gallant admiral was leaving his bankers' (Messrs. Drummond's), Charing-cross, on Monday afternoon, he stopped to take a view of the Nelson monument erecting in Trafalgar-square. Whilst in the act of minutely looking at the column, his foot slipped, and the gallant officer fell on the kerbstone, the effect of which was a serious fracture of the thigh bone near the hip. He was immediately conveyed to Charing-cross Hospital, where the most prompt surgical attendance was given, and every attention paid, and we are informed that the gallant officer is going on very favourably, but, from his advanced age (85), no sanguine hope of a perfect restoration to health can be entertained. We ought, perhaps, to take this opportunity of stating that in this truly excellent institution there are apartments in which individuals who may unfortunately meet with accidents, but who are in a situation of life able to maintain themselves and pay expenses, can be admitted without at all infringing on the public contributions raised for the relief of the unfortunate poor.

THE AUSTRIAN FRIGATE BELLONA.—The story respecting the wreck of this ship, which we copied from a Dutch paper, and which will be found in another column of our paper, appears to be entirely without even the shadow of foundation, she never having left Portsmouth harbour since her arrival in our waters. Our Dutch contemporaries, therefore, must have been strangely deceived.

NEW APPOINTMENTS IN BANKRUPTCY.—The following gentlemen have been appointed the new Commissioners of Bankruptcy—Mr. John Balguy, Queen's Counsel; Mr. Walker Skirrow, Queen's Counsel; Mr. Sergeant Ludlow, Mr. Sergeant Stephen, Mr. Sergeant Goulburn, Mr. Nathaniel Ellison, Mr. Martin West, Mr. Edward Daniell, Mr. W. T. Jemmett, Mr. C. Phillips, Mr. Montagu Bere, and Mr. Richard Stevenson.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council at Windsor Castle on Wednesday next, at half-past two o'clock. The summonses for holding the council were issued on Thursday morning.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer returns to town on Monday from the Isle of Wight. Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham are also expected in town, the beginning of the week.

ADMIRAL NUGENT.—We regret to state that this gallant officer passed a restless night, but the answer to enquirers at Charing-cross Hospital on Thursday morning was, that Sir Charles, on the whole, was going on favourably.

SIR WILLIAM GEARY.—No accounts had been received in town on Thursday respecting this worthy baronet. It was therefore presumed by his friends, that he was going on favourably.

Mr. Hardinge (eldest son of Sir Henry Hardinge) is so far recovered from the effects of his late dreadful accident as to be able, with assistance, to leave his bed for a short time. The operation of cutting off the foot above the ankle-joint was most successful.

ADDRESS TO LORD PALMERSTON.—On Tuesday last an address was presented to Lord Palmerston, at his residence, by a numerous deputation of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, expressive of their views of the eminent services rendered by him to the anti-slavery cause, whilst occupying the distinguished office of principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. His lordship received the deputation most courteously, and returned a suitable reply.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.—The steeple of the above church, which was struck by lightning about three months ago, and suffered such extensive damage as to render it necessary to be taken down, has just been rebuilt, and was finally completed on Tuesday last. The expense of the repairs, amounting to £1000, was defrayed by the Phoenix and Sun fire-offices.

DEPTFORD PIER.—The property purchased by the Deptford Pier Company for the purpose of making improvements in the neighbourhood of the pier has been formally claimed by the parish officers of St. Nicholas, Deptford, who, accompanied by their constables, proceeded a few days since to the ground, cut down the gates, levelled the posts, and claimed the several streets as they originally ran through the property.

The Greenwich Railroad Company on Monday adopted the experiment of raising their fares; those of the first class 33 per cent., and the second class 25 per cent. As a novelty, doubtless, smoking is permitted in the second-class carriages. [A word or two anon with regard to this same railway.]

Great complaints have been made by persons traversing the Parks, from Piccadilly and Westminster, that the gas-lights are so diminutive as to give little more light than the old oil-lamps.

PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSES FUND.—We understand that as soon as the committee for carrying into effect the building of a number of almshouses for the reception of infirm and decayed letter-press printers shall have raised the sum of £2000, the Worshipful Company of Stationers have kindly promised to give them a site of ground for the above praiseworthy object.

Last week's loss to the Blackwall Company by the raising of their fares was £122, the number of passengers being 24,057, as compared with 41,091 in the corresponding week of 1841.

On Wednesday evening the Dutch steam-packet *Batavier*, Captain Dunlop, arrived alongside the St. Katharine's Steam-packet-wharf, from Rotterdam, with several cows and a quantity of poultry, chiefly geese, besides a general cargo of merchandise. The cows appeared to be inferior in quality to those previously imported from Rotterdam and other foreign ports since the passing of the New Tariff Bill.

THE GREAT WESTERN STEAMER.—A report was prevalent in the City on Wednesday that the Great Western steam-ship would not leave for New York this day, as advertised; but we have reason to believe there is no foundation for such report. The Great Western was offered for sale by public auction on Monday, at Bristol, and, after some very spirited bidding, she was bought in to be sold by private contract at £40,000.

THE BERMUNDSEY TRAGEDY.—On Sunday last the remains of Jessop and his wife were buried in the churchyard of Bermundsey Old Church. Although the matter was kept quite secret, there was a great crowd to view the melancholy spectacle. The children will be taken care of by the relatives.

An anonymous contributor, hiding his benevolence under the initials "A. B.," has forwarded the munificent donation of £200 to the Charing-cross Hospital, through the hands of the Rev. C. Bowers, the rector of Covent-garden.

THE WEATHER.—For some mornings past fogs have been threatening, and occasionally made themselves manifest in the vicinity of the Thames. On Monday morning last a fog, which had been gradually growing in intensity, settled down on the Strand, and the gas-lamps were obliged to be lighted in the shops.

Mr. Gregorie, the senior magistrate of Queen-square police court, died on Saturday at his residence in the vicinity of the office. The appointment of his successor is in the gift of Sir James Graham as Home Secretary.

Cornish, the secretary of the Oriental Club, who absconded with £1000 belonging to the funds of that establishment, has not yet been apprehended. We find, by reference to military authority, that he was formerly Deputy-Purveyor to the Forces, and is at present on half-pay of that rank.

A medal has been struck to commemorate the completion of the Thames Tunnel. The obverse presents a profile of Sir Isambard Marc Brunel, the architect. On the reverse is an inscription mentioning the length of the tunnel, and its cost in the proportions paid by the shareholders and the country, with the dates of its commencement and recommencement. The size of the medal is about two inches in diameter.

WINTER ASSIZES.—It was stated on good authority during the late special commission at Stafford that it is intended by Government to have a general winter assizes throughout the kingdom, to commence in the early part of December.

It appears, by certain returns laid before the magistrates of the Westminster Sessions on Monday, that the rental of the county of Middlesex increased in the last year £81,282, the whole rental now amounting to within a trifle of six millions sterling! It is remarkable that this increase of rental has been concurrent with a diminution in the return of the assessed taxes.

SURREY QUARTER SESSIONS.—The General Quarter Sessions for the county of Surrey commenced at Kingston on Wednesday last, before E. Penrhyn, Esq., chairman; Mr. Denison, M.P., Mr. Kemble, M.P., Mr. Trotter, M.P., Mr. Hawes, M.P., and a numerous bench of magistrates. There were only 16 prisoners for trial, 14 men and two women. None of the offences were of a serious character. On Wednesday the court proceeded to renew the licences to the different places of public amusement in the county, and to hear applications for fresh ones. Upon the application of Mr. Chambers, licences were granted to the Victoria Theatre, in the names of John Adolphus Young, William White Smith, and D. W. Osbaldeston; to the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall; to the Castle Hotel, Richmond; the Duke's Arms, Stangate; and to the Jamaica Tavern, Bermundsey. Mr. Wallinger applied for a renewal of the licence for the Surrey Theatre, in the name of Frances Davidge, the widow of the late lessee.—Granted. Mr. Connor applied for and obtained a renewal of the licence to the St. Helena Gardens, Rotherhithe. Mr. Chambers applied for a licence for Astley's Amphitheatre, in the names of John Chevalier Cobbold and William Batty. The learned

counsel said that the name of Mrs. Astley was included in the former licence, but her interest in the theatre had now ceased. The application was granted.

On Saturday evening a fire broke out in the warehouses of Mr. Alderman Humphrey, situated in Montague-close, on the Surrey side of London-bridge. In a short time, however, it was extinguished, without any damage being done to the building.

At the late examination of the sixth form collegers at Westminster, Ingram was placed at the head of the senior election; Bedford of the second election; and Randolph, of the third election.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—On Tuesday morning, about a quarter past eleven o'clock, the neighbourhood of Clarendon-square was much alarmed by a report that Dr. Peter Kenny, residing at No. 3, Charles-street, Seymour-terrace, had destroyed himself. The following are the facts relating to the shocking occurrence:—About eleven o'clock a gentleman named Prendergast, residing in Pickering-terrace, Westbourn-green, Paddington, and who is a friend of Dr. Kenny, called to see him. He was informed he was dressing. On going to Dr. Kenny's room (the back parlour), he knocked and then opened the door. On entering, he saw his friend standing before his dressing-glass with a washing-basin on the table, which appeared nearly full of blood. He thought he had been bleeding himself in the arm at first; but seeing blood on the upper part of his shirt, Mr. Prendergast instantly ran out for the assistance of Mr. Frazer, surgeon, of the Polygon. On their return the deceased was then found lying on the bed, which was also saturated with blood, with his throat cut in a shocking manner, to the extent of several inches, the carotid artery and jugular vein being completely divided. The unfortunate gentleman expired a few minutes after. He had evidently cut his throat, and then held his head over the washhand-basin to catch the blood; a razor, covered with blood, was lying close by the side of it. The deceased gentleman is said to be very highly connected; but pecuniary embarrassments, it is alleged, led to the commission of the fatal act. The deceased was about 42 years of age. An inquest was held to-day (Friday) on the remains of this lamented gentleman at the Coronation Tavern, Somers-town, before Mr. Wakley. The only new facts which came out were, that he was for years in the habit of taking doses of morphine, and that latterly he appeared more desponding than usual. Verdict, Temporary insanity.—[Poor Kenny! This was, indeed, melancholy termination to such a life as his. We have often met him in the world—in public converse and at the social board. He was an Irishman, jovial and joyous beyond compare; eloquent, and with a flooding, exhaustless, resistless humour; witty and pungent, and full of the spirit of retort in the drollest figure into which it could be shaped. There was nothing but good-nature, nevertheless, in his composition; and the man's contentedness of bearing seemed to typify a perpetual flow of happiness and fun. He was the last being in the world whom we could have marked for the contemplation of such a deed as that which took him out of it. By profession he was a physician, and one of undoubted cleverness and skill. He had travelled half the world over, and faced every kind of vicissitude. It is dreadful to think that he should so have died.—Ed. I. L. N.]

MORTALITY IN HIGH LIFE.—It was last week our painful duty to allude to an alarming prevalence of disease amongst distinguished foreigners at present sojourning in this country, and since then we are sorry to observe that a most unusual mortality has been ravaging the circles of our native nobility, thus proving the truth of the adage, "*Pallida mors eque pulsat pede pauperum taburnas regumque turres.*" Amongst the most recent demises are those of the Countess of Bradford, Earl Ferrers, the Duchess of Atholl, Lady Mary Ross, and General the Honourable John Brodric.

Our masonic friends will be glad to perceive, by the advertisement in our pages, that the foundation stone of the Reading Cemetery will be laid on Wednesday next. We intend to present our friends with an engraving of this interesting ceremony.

The Right Hon. Lord Prudhoe has directed, with his characteristic generosity, that 10 per cent. should be returned to his Prudhoe tenants on their half-year's rents, being the same reduction as was allowed to the Stanwick tenants on the event of his lordship's marriage.

Another importation of foreign oxen arrived at Falmouth on Monday last, by the schooner *Sarah*, from Corunna; they are considered to be of a finer description than any before landed, and another cargo was hourly expected.

GALLANT CONDUCT.—During the passage of the Princess Royal, Captain Brock, from Madras to Calcutta, on the 22d of July, the carpenter, who was working on a stage over the side of the ship, by accident fell into the sea; Mr. Burgess, a cadet, who was on the poop, instantly took hold of a rope and jumped overboard, and succeeded in reaching the man (who was quite insensible), and supported him until the boat took them both up in a very exhausted state.

During the week, from the 7th to the 13th inst. inclusively, the number of passengers between France and England who embarked and landed at Boulogne was 1239. At Calais the number during the same period was 537.

The *Leipsic Gazette* says that Naples has made a treaty with England for lowering the import duties on English manufactures 15 per cent.

SUMMARY OF LAST WEEK'S POSTSCRIPT.

BRIGHTON.—THE COURT.—Mr. Henry Saunders, Inspector of her Majesty's Palaces, and Earl Delawarr, the Lord Chamberlain, arrived at Brighton on Thursday morning, to make arrangements for her Majesty's reception at the Pavilion, which is expected to occur immediately.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.—LIVERPOOL, Saturday Morning, Three o'clock.—The *Acadia* arrived at this port last night, bringing papers from New York one day, and from Boston two days, later than those received by the Great Western. The only additional intelligence with which they supply us is a speech of Mr. Daniel Webster, delivered at Boston on the 30th ult., and in which he makes many allusions to Great Britain, and develops the foreign policy of the American Government. The *Acadia* has brought home thirty-six passengers. The *Columbia* arrived at Halifax on the 2nd inst., from this port.

A letter dated New York, Sept. 29, says:—"I send this with a new novel, published in London, called '*Percival Keene*.' The first copy was received by the Great Western, and republished in thirty-three hours after its arrival here, and sold for 12½ cents (about 6d.) all over our city, in a paper called the *New World*."

THE MURDER AT STANLEY.—Holmes, the sweep, the third man involved in the atrocious murder of Miss Goddard at Stanley, has been captured at Heage, and has made a confession, in which he endeavours to exculpate himself from the actual murder.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—Lord Huntingtower's case of bankruptcy was heard on Friday, and much dispute took place about his lordship's *bona fide* debts—the total is said to amount to 200,000*l.*! The meeting was adjourned to the 2nd of December.

FOREIGN.

PARIS.—The following changes are announced as about to take place: Marshal Oudinot is to quit the office of Chancellor of the Legion of Honour to become Governor of the Invalides. Marshal Gerard is to replace him in the Legion of Honour, being in his turn succeeded by General Pajol in the command of the National Guards of the department of the Seine.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

WINDSOR, Thursday.—This morning her Majesty and Prince Albert rode out in the Park in a pony phaeton, her Majesty driving. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal have taken their usual airings. The Court, it is expected, will leave the Castle for Brighton on the 1st of November, and remain there for a month.

THE HEALTH OF HER MAJESTY.—We have very high authority for announcing the important and highly gratifying fact that our most gracious Sovereign is in that delicate and interesting situation, the intimation of which cannot fail to be received with the most heartfelt interest by every loyal subject in the dominions of her Majesty. Sir James Clark, one of the physicians in ordinary to the Queen, has paid frequent visits to her Majesty of late, at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty has not taken any equestrian exercise for some time past.—*Morning Herald*.

THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA OF CAMBRIDGE.—The preliminaries for the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge have been finally arranged, and the nuptial ceremony will take place at no very distant period. The future husband of the Princess is his Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, the eldest son of the reigning Duke, George V. It is expected that the ceremony will take place on the Continent. The bridegroom elect was born on the 17th of October, 1819, consequently his Royal Highness has just entered his 24th year. The Princess Augusta of Cambridge is in her 21st year.

OXFORD, Oct. 20.—In a Convocation holden this day, the Rev. Thomas Shadforth, M.A., Fellow of University College was nominated a Master of the Schools, in the room of the Rev. David Melville, M.A., of Brasenose, resigned.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—A letter from Lord Aberdeen to the Board of Admiralty on the subject of the conduct of our cruisers on the coast of Africa, which has just been published, confirms in some degree the complaints made by the French papers of the British officers cruising on that coast. His lordship informs the Admiralty that, under the advice of the Queen's Advocate-General, "the blockading rivers, landing and destroying buildings, and carrying off persons held in slavery in countries with which Great Britain is not at war, cannot be recognised by the law of nations," and must, therefore, be discontinued.

BUSINESS HOURS IN THE CITY.—The committee appointed at the public meeting of the merchants held last week published a formal notice this morning, that, agreeably to the desire then so generally expressed, the 'Change hours will henceforth be from three to four o'clock. We understand the committee have further agreed upon recommending that on foreign post days all bills should be sent in by six o'clock in the evening, and some of the leading houses have expressed their determination not to receive any bills later than that hour.

The failure of Messrs. Evans, Foster, and Langton, a house of great respectability and long standing in (of late) the Ceylon trade became a matter of conversation on 'Change on Thursday afternoon. The circumstance is much regretted by the commercial world. The stoppage of the Liverpool firm of Gordon and Greenwhale also became known in the City in the course of the day. This house was in the Buenos Ayres Trade.

THE INCOME TAX.—We understand that an evasion of the payment of the income-tax on the dividends on foreign bonds is going on on a most extensive scale.

A detachment of the 60th rifles embarked on Thursday at Deptford, on board the Premier transport, from Dublin, for the West Indies, consisting of 1 captain, 4 subalterns, and 100 rank and file.

THE DEATH OF THE HON. AND REV. G. RUSHOUT BOWLES.—This gentleman was second son of the late Lord Northwick, and heir presumptive of the present noble peer. The deceased, who was in the 71st year of his age, married, in 1803, Lady C. Stewart, daughter of the seventh Earl of Galloway, by whom, who died in 1818, he leaves two sons and three daughters.

DEANERY OF FERNS.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Henry Newland, D.D., to the deanery of Ferns, some time vacant by the demise of the Very Reverend Peter Browne.

The Hon. Louisa Clifford, youngest sister of Lord Clifford, died on Thursday last at Middle Llanfist, Herefordshire. The deceased lady was in her 42nd year, having been born 13th of May, 1801.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.—BRIDGEWATER, Oct. 18.—Arrived, the British Queen, from Quebec; she spoke, on the 8th inst., in lat. 50, long. 11, the *Dominica*, from Jamaica to London, short of provisions and water, and two of the crew dead; and supplied her with provisions.—**NORTH SHIELDS.**—The Margaret and Ellen, from Leith to London, sank last night off Whitby, having been in contact with the Dispatch, arrived here—crew (except two) saved.

BURGLARY AND ROBBERY AT HAMPTON COURT PALACE.—On Thursday Colonel T. Wood, M.P. for Middlesex, and Mr. Pattison, of Poyle, county magistrates, were occupied in investigating the circumstances connected with a most daring burglary and extensive robbery of valuable plate and other articles committed on the night of Friday week, at Hampton Court Palace. The portion of the Palace which was entered was that occupied by Mrs. Sheridan and Lady Dufferin, and the persons in custody are, Henry Grover, aged 30 years, a jobbing gardener of dissolute habits, living at Hampton-wick; Martha Grover, his wife, aged 31 years; Mary Ann Goatly, aged 19 years, formerly cook in the service of Mrs. Sheridan, which three were charged with the burglary and robbery. The prisoners were fully committed for trial, and in about an hour afterwards conveyed to Newgate.

DREADFUL BOILER EXPLOSION.—SCARBOROUGH, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.—An occurrence of an awful description took place at Middlesbrough yesterday (Tuesday, 18th) morning, at a quarter-past nine o'clock, the steam-boiler belonging to the iron manufactory (principally used for making rails for railroads) of Messrs. Bulcho and Co. exploding, which blew the roof of the building up, and, sad to relate, the principal part fell upon the men at work, who had just arrived from breakfast. About 100 men are employed, but to my latest information it could not be stated how many were on the premises at the moment; two hours, however, after the accident, I had some conversation with a respectable gentleman (resident in the town) who had then left the ruins, and had seen about 14 bodies taken out most sadly mutilated and scalded, of course quite dead. The same manufactory had an explosion about six months since, when one life only was lost. Middlesbrough is a town on the south bank of the River Tees, about four miles from Stockton; the two towns are connected by railway.

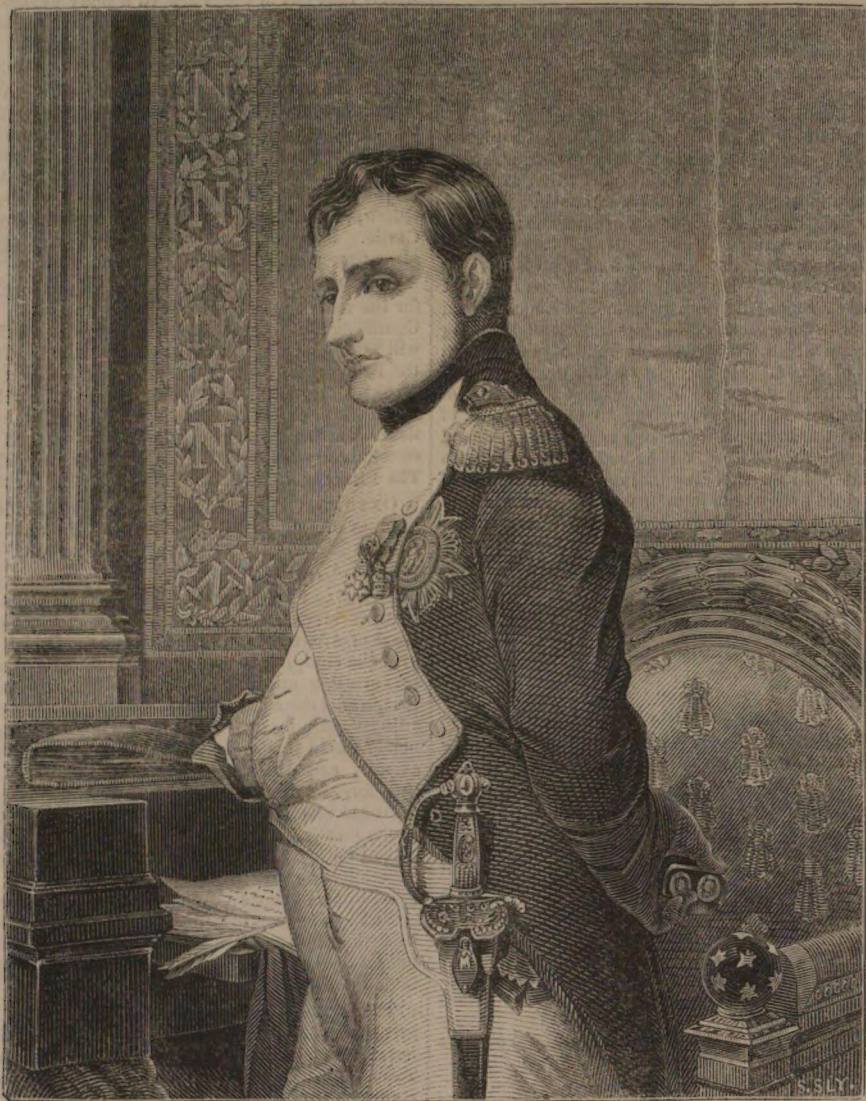
FOREIGN.

The Paris papers of Wednesday contain no news of public interest. A report prevailed that the King's sister, Madame Adelaide, had lately given 1,500,000*fr.* for a fine estate in Brittany, called Carheil, and had presented it to her nephew, the Prince de Joinville.

Accounts from Leipsic state that during the last week of September the business of the fair was extremely active. Upwards of 10,000 foreign dealers had arrived, but it was difficult to calculate the full number of buyers. The total number of strangers at Leipsic was estimated at between 80,000 and 90,000.

The *Morning Post* mentions, on the authority of a Paris correspondent, a report said to be current in political circles, that the celebrated M. Papineau, who has been long a resident in the French capital, will shortly be recalled to Canada, and appointed to a high station in the Executive.

FINE ARTS.



THE NAPOLEON OF DE LA ROCHE.

Those who love to watch the progress of the fine arts in the branch of historical portraiture will hardly have failed to have made themselves acquainted with the existence of the beautiful picture of Paul de la Roche of the Emperor Napoleon. A fac-simile of this noble work of art, engraved by Aristide Louis, has been published in this country by the Messrs. Graves and Co., who issued it to the world of London coincidentally with its publication in Paris, thus, by an arrangement made with the foreign print-sellers, securing the copyright both in England and France. We believe this was the first instance of a foreign work of art obtaining a copyright in this country. The published engraving, which is in the line manner, is "beautiful exceedingly" and of striking spirit and character, and the kind permission of the proprietors now enables us to place before our readers as faithful a transcript of it as the difference between wood and copper will admit of being realised. Perhaps, were we inclined to be hypercritical with our artist, we might say that some point of resemblance is lost in the character of the nose, which is given with such distinct fidelity in the engraving of Louis; but in all other respects, in port, bearing, expression, the likeness is perfect indeed, and must surely bear the credit of being executed with a blended boldness and delicacy seldom indeed equalled upon wood. It will readily be conceived from the contemplation of this spirited copy that nothing can exceed the fine character of the original print, which a writer in the *Art-Union* has cleverly described. The portrait of Napoleon is an identity of the man in person and character. De la Roche has read his subject more accurately than any of the artists of all nations, even with Canova at their head, who have given to the world their various semblances of this extraordinary man. French artists generally have painted him in a style too epic—rather as a hero of romance than as an actor in grave history; and, in making him at all times play to the national vanity, they satirize themselves, and give their great captain no credit for greater capabilities. He was adored as the mere soldier, and, consequently, painted as such; and, to express sufficiently the profound devotion of his

followers, he was constantly represented surrounded by men expiring in the act of embracing his knees, or saluting him with their last breath. Such circumstance is too dramatic for a portrait of Buonaparte, although no portrait otherwise treated would have been so popular during the tide of his success: it is also too superficial, as pertinent only to the relations between the soldier and his leader. As a despoiler of dull ceremonies, the Imperial robes of France become him less than the "redingote grise" which he wears in the Place Vendôme; and this, perhaps, he himself was aware of, since he took pleasure, when even surrounded with crowned heads, of reminding them that they were in the society of a *quondam* lieutenant of the regiment of La Fere. The head of this portrait was painted by De la Roche during the hundred days, and finished by him afterwards, by desire of the Buonaparte family. He is represented in his closet, but standing, and in the position in which he has already so often been drawn. His left hand is cast behind him, and holds the snuff-box, to which he frequently applied under excitement, or when occupied in deep thought; and the right hand rests within the waistcoat, which is unbuttoned to admit it. The costume is, as usual, the closely-buttoned coat, faced with white; but the entire interest centres, as it ought, in the head, and never was a head invested with more character. Writing materials are before him, and he is undoubtedly occupied with the plan of his last campaign; and the anxiety of his position is written in every feature. Nothing can exceed the intensity and power lying within the shadow of the eye; every muscle of the countenance is braced; the entire expression is fully up to the occasion; for "Europe in Arms," and "Waterloo," are distinctly written there. The original picture, in possession of the Countess of Sandwich, and the extreme popularity of the engraving, we believe induced the Messrs. Graves to apply to De la Roche to paint a companion portrait of Wellington. The answer of the French artist was national and characteristic—"No, not for millions!"

want of proper accommodation for the vessels which crowded to the port, and which each succeeding month increased in numbers, for the purpose of taking in cargoes of the staple commodities of the place—iron and coal, of which large quantities daily poured in from the surrounding neighbourhood. To obviate this inconvenience, many of the principal proprietors of the coal and iron works came to the resolution of forming a capacious dock; and, to carry out that object, a company was formed, to consist of 170,000 shares at £100 each, and a committee chosen to carry the plans into operation. In 1835 the dock was commenced, under the auspices of a company of shareholders formed of gentlemen resident in the immediate locality, and to these gentlemen Monmouthshire must ever feel grateful, for laying the foundation of a commercial prosperity which must render the port of Newport, from the great mineral resources which the neighbourhood possesses, second in importance to none in the kingdom.

The area occupied by the dock company is 24 acres, a portion of which is to be laid out with warehouses, sheds, cranes, &c. The dock is 795 feet by 240 feet, and is capable of affording accommodation to upwards of fifty vessels of the largest size; a reservoir of the same dimensions adjoins it, and it is intended, should the expectations of the company be realised, to convert that into a second dock, or to throw it into the first, which may be done, we are informed, at a small cost. The depth of water is 37 feet, and the gates are sufficient to admit a ship of any size, being 64 feet in width; the length of the lock is 200 feet from gate to gate. A neat and commodious residence has been erected for the dock-master and the clerk of the works.

It may be easily imagined that the completion of this stupendous undertaking was a source of no ordinary rejoicing to the inhabitants of Newport; and so accordingly on Monday, the 10th inst. (the day appointed for the ceremony of opening the dock), countless thousands of spectators from afar, as well as the local population, had assembled to do honour to the occasion. At an early hour of the morning, R. Blakemore, Esq., M.P. (chairman of the dock committee), arrived at Newport from Usk, attended by a numerous cortege of public and private vehicles, where he was met by the Mayor and Corporation, and the members of the dock committee, who were in waiting to escort the hon. gentleman to the docks, and the procession, which had been arranged there, opened a space between, through which Mr. Blakemore and the carriages passed, after which it moved forward in the following order:—

The Mayor and Corporation in Six Carriages and Four, the Postilions in splendid Liveries.
The Dock Committee in Six Carriages, the Postilions in handsome Liveries.
Carriage and Four, containing Sir C. Morgan, Bart., and Family.
Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq., Lord Lieutenant of the County, and a party, including P. Jones, Esq., Capt Jones, &c., in a Carriage and Four, the Postilions in superb Court Livery.
Numerous Carriages and Four, with the Resident Gentry.
The Freemasons, in the Dresses of their respective Lodges; the Officers bearing the various insignia.
Two splendid Flags, inscribed
"The Harbour Commissioners," and "the Shipping Interest."
The Shipwrights, carrying the Implements of their Trade.
The Hibernian Society, with several handsome Flags and Banners.
The Charity Boys of the Caerleon School.
Band of Music.
Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with Flags, Banners, and Insignia.
The Teetotallers, with handsome Flags, &c.
Inhabitants of the Town, &c. &c.
Carriages from distant places, crowded with Persons.

The procession passed up High-street, and along Commercial-street, to the Docks, the whole way being lined with spectators, and the windows of the houses filled with elegantly-dressed ladies—many of the former testifying their approbation by loud huzzas—and the latter by the waving of handkerchiefs. Almost from every house banners and devices were suspended—some remarkable for their beauty, some for their originality, and others for the appropriate devices and emblems which they bore. Amongst many others which excited great admiration, the following were exceedingly attractive:

"Prosperity to the Trade and Dock of Newport."
"Commerce is the pacific bond of Nations—the civilizer of Mankind."
"May every prosperous gale attend
The Ships that Newport daily send
With Coals and Iron far and near,
And a speedy return our town to cheer."
"Fetish politics—
Union will cherish;
Strife must cease,
And Commerce flourish."

"Long live the Projectors and Patrons of the Newport Ship Dock—the supporters of Arts and Sciences, and friends to the Poor."
At the Parrot Hotel—The model of a Foreign Ship in full sail, the needle-work of a lady.

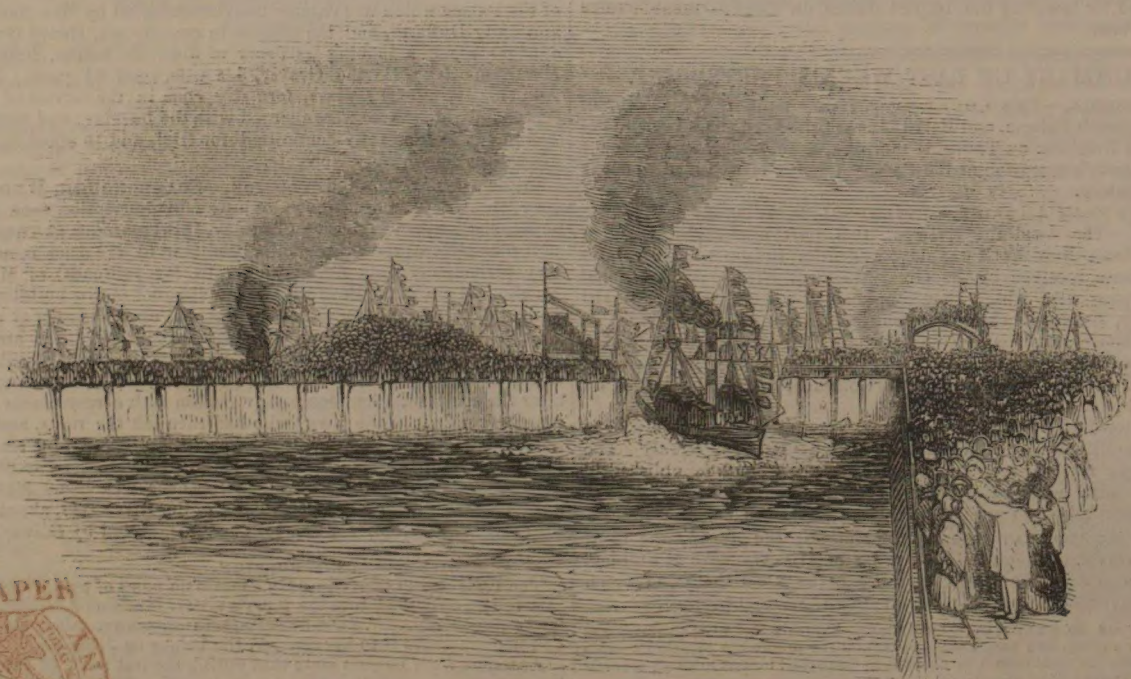
A spacious pavilion had been erected at the end of the basin, capable of holding several hundred persons, which was filled with ladies, the friends of the directors and proprietors. Every house, and indeed every place which could command a view of the ceremony, was crowded with spectators. The number of persons present has been variously estimated from 25,000 to 50,000; but the computation of the military officers placed it at 20,000. All the vessels in the harbour were gaily decorated, and their yards manned; and, with the band of the 73rd Regiment playing lively and national airs, and the repeated discharge of cannon, rendered the whole one of the most pleasing and animated scenes we ever remember to have witnessed. The ground was kept by the 73rd Regiment, and there was not the slightest confusion during the whole of the ceremony.

The Dock Committee were on board the Henry; and, on the gates being opened shortly after ten o'clock, that ship entered the dock, towed by the Usk steamer, amidst the shouts of the assembled thousands, the roar of cannon, and the band of the 73rd playing "Rule Britannia," and closely followed by the Great Britain, the Eirene channel mission ship, the Samson steam-tug towing the Springfield, then the Eagle, and last the Hercules, in charge of the Rothschild, of 1000 tons. The whole of the vessels entered the dock in magnificent style, and not the slightest accident occurred either to the vessels or to any person on board. To Mr. Green was entrusted the management of the dock gates, while Captain Parfitt superintended the entrance of the vessels.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, a very numerous party of the fashionables, including Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., adjourned to the dock-house, where a very elegant *déjeûné* was laid out, and at which success to the undertaking was drank.

Various amusements, such as boat races and other manly and athletic sports, filled up the interval between this period and the dinner-hour, when an immense assemblage of persons sat down to a sumptuous entertainment laid out in the national school-room, which was decorated with great taste; festoons of evergreens being relieved by a display of beautiful flags and some excellent models of vessels and other appropriate devices. The large banners bearing the inscriptions of "The Shipping Interest," and "Harbour Commissioners," were displayed at either end. The 73rd band was stationed in the gallery and played during dinner. We regret that our limited space precludes the possibility of giving even an outline of the after-dinner proceedings, which were conducted throughout with the greatest unanimity and cheerfulness.

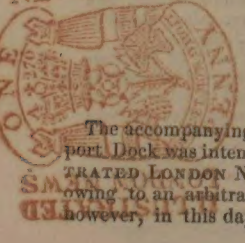
A brilliant display of fire-works on Rodney Wharf and a large beacon fire on Twm Barlwm closed the festivities, which passed off on the whole with great eclat, the arrangements reflecting the highest credit on the Company and the local authorities, and we trust that day may be remembered in future years as the commencement of a continued prosperity to the county of Monmouth.



CEREMONY OF OPENING NEWPORT DOCK, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

event, which will long be remembered in the Principality of Wales, as one most dear and gratifying, not only to the commercial community of that interesting portion of the British dominions, but to all grades and classes of the inhabitants generally. Newport has for many years suffered great inconvenience for

NEWSPAPER



ORIGINAL POETRY.*

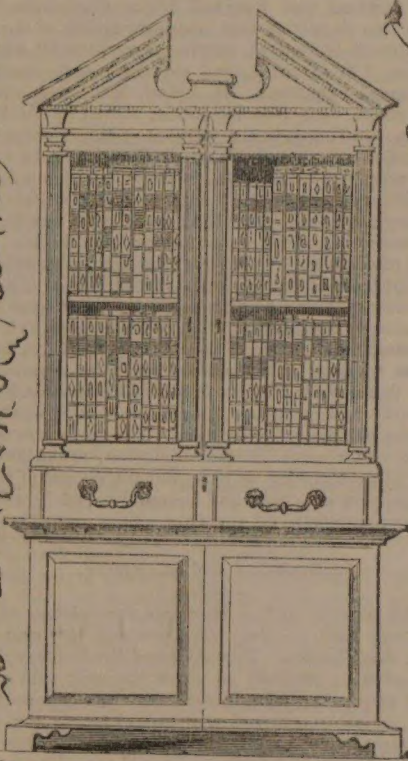
THE SONG OF LIAROSA,

FROM A MS. DRAMA, BY J. AUGUSTINE WADE.

The songs he taught me (he that's far away,
Perhaps entomb'd) I cannot sing to day!
In all sweet music there's a memory
That brings his presence back most mournfully!
Look, look around—there are gay throngs enow
To sing of joy—leave, leave me to my woe!

Wouldst have the faded flow'r again to bloom,
Or wake a song from out the night-bird's tomb?
Wouldst bid a heart with early joys to burn,
When ashes now are all that fill its urn?
Go—seek around: there are light spirits here
Whose careless minstrelsy may please thine ear!

There's not a page, as I turn o'er my books,
But from his hand a portrait of him looks;
For they are trac'd with many a gentle line,
Telling his love, in secret wak'ning mine!
Oh, yes! I feel I'm like a broken lute
That must make discord—let me then be mute!



HANDEL'S BOOKCASE AND AUTOGRAPHS.

This precious relic of the great *maestro* was recently bequeathed by Dr. Ireland, late Dean of Westminster, to his friend, Mr. Brown-Smith, lay-vicar of Westminster Abbey, and organist of St. John's Church, Waterloo-road, to whose courtesy we are indebted for the above sketch. The case contains sixty-seven MSS. volumes of Handel's compositions, in the handwriting of his amanuensis, Smith, consisting of thirty-three operas, twenty-two oratorios; the Chandos, coronation, and funeral anthems; Te Deums, jubiles, serenades, grand and organ concertos, the water music, &c. &c., for which the King of Prussia offered, in vain, the sum of two thousand guineas. This valuable memorial of departed greatness is invested with an extraordinary degree of interest, as belonging to the most eminent genius the musical world ever saw, and therefore a short description of it may not be unacceptable to our readers. It is formed of solid mahogany, of excellent material and workmanship, and its dimensions are eight feet six inches high, four feet wide, and sixteen inches deep. Its history, from the time of possession by Handel, is very simple and brief, for the documents and letters we have politely been permitted to inspect by its present fortunate possessor plainly furnish the chain to its identity, in the following manner:—Handel bequeathed it, with his music, to Christopher Smith, his amanuensis and old schoolfellow, at whose death it was bought jointly by two gentlemen well known in the musical world, Messrs. Harrison and Greateorex, late conductor of the ancient concerts, and organist of Westminster, with the understanding that the survivor should ultimately possess it, who proved to be Mr. Greateorex. At his death it was purchased by the late Dr. Ireland, Dean of Westminster, and from him it has been willed to Mr. Brown-Smith, its present owner, and organist of St. John's Church, Waterloo-road.

MISS MARTINEAU AND THE CIVIL LIST.—We learn from a correspondence between Mr. Charles Buller and Miss Martineau, which has now been published, that Lord Melbourne, previous to his going out of his office, was desirous to place this lady's name on the civil list, with a pension of £150 a year, as a proof of his respect for her writings and her character; but that Miss Martineau declined the offer, on the ground that those who provided the means of bestowing the gift had no voice in its appropriation.

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.—A letter from Dresden informs us that, on the 4th inst., the Earl of Wilton, Colonel Wellesley, and Mr. Mellish, the secretary of the special mission for investing the King of Saxony with the Order of the Garter, had the honour of dining with his Majesty. The insignia, consisting of the garter, the ribbon, and badge, the cap and sword, were sent to the palace in four carriages, escorted by a double line of infantry. The ceremony of investiture took place on the following day, in the lesser hall of the palace. The King was seated on his throne, attended by the Queen, Prince John, and the Duchess Dowager of Mecklenburg Schwerin, who went to Dresden expressly to be present, and surrounded by his ministers. The Hon. F. R. Forbes, the British resident minister, was also present. On presenting the diploma, the Earl of Wilton delivered an address to his Majesty in French, to which the King made a reply in the same language. The ceremonies having been performed, the usual proclamation was made. In the afternoon there was a grand court dinner in the throne-room, during which toasts were given in honour of Queen Victoria and the King and Queen of Saxony.



THE WELSH BARDIC FESTIVAL.

THE ABERGAVENNY CYMREIGYDDION SOCIETY.

On Wednesday the 12th instant, the ninth anniversary of this celebrated Literary and Musical Festival was held at Abergavenny, attended by the usual demonstrations of enthusiasm becoming this great national event. Peals of merry bells gave early note of preparation, and at the appointed hour of eleven o'clock a strong muster took place opposite the Sun Inn, and shortly after the members of the society, &c., moved off in full procession to receive the president, who met them at the Spitty, on the Monmouth road, attended by a numerous body of friends in carriages. An address was here presented to him, and immediately after his reply the procession returned to town in the following order:—

- The Secretary and Officers of the Society.
- Band of Music, playing National Marches, the Performers attired in Scarfs of National Plaid.
- Druids' Banner.
- Druids bearing Regalia of their Order.
- Drum.
- Committee and Members of the Society.
- Several Banners of the Society, emblazoned with the Red Dragon of Cadwallader, the Plume of Feathers, &c.
- A Platform carriage, bearing Six Harpers, drawn by Four Horses, the Postillions dressed in Welsh Woollen Plaid Caps and Jackets.
- Officers of the Order of Ivorites.
- The President's Carriage.
- A long line of Private Carriages.
- Ivorite Banner.

Officers and Members of Ivorite Lodges, bearing Banners and Regalia.

The line of march extended nearly through the whole of the town, as the place fixed for the meeting was nearly opposite the New Church, in the Groffield; the windows throughout were filled with ladies, who evinced the most lively interest in the proceedings, and the streets were crowded to excess in every part.

On the president entering the room and taking his seat, he was received with a grand chorus of harps, which having ceased, the Eisteddfod was opened by sound of trumpet. Mr. Powell was supported on his right by Lord James Stuart, Sir B. Hall, &c., and on his left by the Indian Prince, who appeared to attract much attention. He was dressed in the picturesque costume of his country, and seemed to take great interest in the proceedings. The marquee was one of Edginton's extensive structures, furnished for the occasion, and was very tastefully fitted up and decorated. The president's chair was stationed at the centre of one side, and the platform for the bards and singers occupied the opposite, while one half of the pavilion was fitted up as a platform for spectators, and the other half with seats to which a lower price was affixed. The interior of the marquee was profusely decorated with the flags of different nations, the stars of various orders of knighthood, together with harps and national devices beautifully formed of dahlias. A splendid crown, mounted on a velvet cushion, occupied the centre pillar, and a superb mistletoe bough hung over the platform.

The company being seated, the president opened the proceedings by giving a short history of Eisteddfodau up to the present time, followed by a history of the triumphant progress of the Abergavenny Cymreigyddion.

Several bards then recited Englynion, in honour of the occasion;

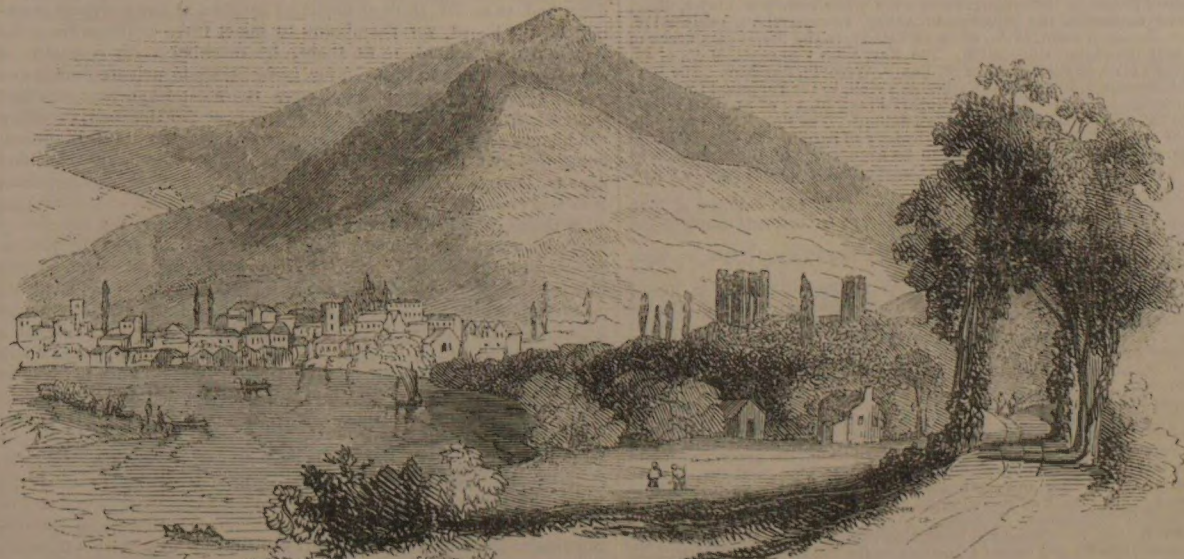
after which, the Rev. Thomas Price gave an animated and interesting history of the progress of the society, the institution of which had been described by Chevalier Bunsen as the commencement of a new era in European literature, and predicted that it would open new fields of research to the scholars of the Continent. The Rev. Gentleman expressed a conviction that, by stimulating persons of spirit and attainments, the society was likely to effect a great revolution in the literature, not only of their own country, but perhaps of the world.

Mr. John Thomas, of Merthyr, and his talented party, gave a specimen of Penillion singing after the manner of Gwent and Morgannwg, in their usual skillful manner.

Mr. Taliesin Williams said, that had he not considered it his duty to address the meeting, he should not have thrust upon their notice an anti-climax to the brilliant addresses in which the last reverend speaker threw a light upon the opening of each anniversary of this society. Mr. W. then noticed the favour shown by our gracious Sovereign to the northern branch of the Celtic family, and expressed a hope, at some future period, of a similar honour to Wales—(Cheers.) He then reviewed the influence of the national customs upon the national character of the different people of Europe. He then referred to the awakened attention of the Irish to their national literature, and said it was a curious fact that England, who furnished literary missionaries for the whole world, could not afford a single critic of our Welsh language. He next alluded to a volume, which he held in his hand, containing the Voice Conventional of the Bards, with the genealogies of Siluria—a nation so highly spoken of by the Romans, and relating to whom Mr. Price had, on former occasions adduced such interesting facts. Much had been said by the honourable chairman with regard to former Eisteddfodau held under the authority of the royal sign manual; but he could assure them that in the earlier ages the power which convened them was superior to that of the prince himself, who, equally with the peasant, was bound by the authority received from the sanction of those assemblies. At those meetings the Druids conferred their degrees "Ynn gwyneb Haul a Llygad Goleu," and, though they might be ridiculed for imitating those proceedings now, still he would maintain that, in recognizing their principle of seeking knowledge at the source of light, they could not be far wrong. Degrees were now given in colleges; and here we have room to claim priority, for the college of St. Illtudus existed in the fourth century, before Oxford or Cambridge dispensed their learning; the tomb of Illtudus was still legible in Luytwit churchyard, and the present generation could there discern the very characters which Arthur himself had read. Mr. W. then pursued this subject at great length, referring to other monumental stones still in existence, and concluded by stating that the work he produced brought to light the names of several lost Welsh worthies, and thus rendered clear the etymology of several places in the principality.

A poem in honour of the bards of Wales was read by the chairman, who stated it to be the production of a fair unknown.

The Rev. W. Williams (Coladfryn), of Caernarvon, then came forward and announced the awards for the Welsh national compositions, of which he was the appointed judge.



VIEW OF ABERGAVENNY.

The first prize was for the best poetical composition to the memory of Llywylas, adapted to the Welsh air of "Cwympiad y Dail," to be sung to the harp.

For this prize, consisting of a piece of plate £21 and a premium of £9, there were eight competitors, and the prize was awarded to "Camedyddap lan," the Rev. John Jones (Tegid), of Nevein, Pembrokeshire.

A duet, "Hob y Deri Dando," by Eos Fach and William Morgan, next followed.

The Rev. T. Price stated that it was the immemorial custom to place the successful competitor for the first prize in the bardic chair, but as he was not present it was the rule to do so by deputy, and he trusted that their illustrious visitor would honour them by acting as such, and by taking a seat which had been occupied by men of rank, as well as talent, in every age.

The noble Indian at once consented, and was installed amidst loud cheers.

The Rev. T. Price, addressing him, said,—"Illustrious Chieftain, in the name of the society, I beg to address you in the aboriginal language of our country. (The reverend gentleman then spoke a few words in Welsh.) He proceeded in English to dwell on the affinity of the Hindoo and Celtic families. He said, if the tradition of the migration of the Celtic tribes from the "summer country" and the coincidences of the Sanscrit and Welsh were worth anything, they clearly proved the relationship. Under this impression he could not but hail this opportunity with peculiar pleasure, especially as the individual he had the honour of addressing was himself an instance of the high intellectual attainments so successfully cultivated by many of his countrymen of similarly elevated rank, which were also adorned by divine virtues, which secured him the affection of his countrymen and the esteem of all who were favoured with his acquaintance. It was a sacred duty among our ancestors to speed a departing guest, and in pursuance of that custom he begged to wish him a happy return to his native shores; and, if circumstances should permit, a renewal of this visit, they should ever greet him with the most hearty welcome. He then handed him a written address to his uncle, Dwarkanauth Tagore.

The young Brahmin returned thanks in good English, but slightly touched with a foreign accent, and said that he was quite unaccustomed to address a public meeting, particularly so large and imposing an assemblage as the present. He regretted that his uncle had been prevented by circumstances from being present, but he should carefully convey to him the address with which he had been honoured, and the flattering sentiments they had expressed towards him—(Loud cheering).

Caledfryn delivered an impromptu Englyn on the occasion, and Mr. John Thomas, of Merthyr, recited the following impromptu:—

A foreign prince now occupies the chair
A Cambrian prince would erst not scorn to share.
O let us hope the time is now at hand
This chair may hold a prince of our own land.

After this interesting portion of the proceedings a number of other prizes for the best essays in the Welsh language were distributed, after which "God save the Queen," in Welsh, was sung by the whole musical strength of the society. The meeting was then adjourned to the next day, when the bards and poets assembled to compete for the various prizes awarded to their performances. Prizes were also awarded for specimens of national manufacture.

The dinner took place at the Angel Hotel, where a large party of gentlemen sat down at six o'clock to an excellent dinner, served in Mr. Morgan's usual style; Rhys Powell, Esq., of Winstow, in the chair, and J. Llewellyn, Esq., of Abercarn, vice-president. After the usual public toasts had been drunk, speeches in reply to their healths given from the chair were delivered by Lord James Stuart, Lord Ebrington, Captain Gore, Sir B. Hall, the Rev. T. Price, and several other gentlemen.



CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The new Dean of Peterborough elect (Dr. Butler, of Sidney Sussex College) was senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman in 1794. The chancellorship of Peterborough and the rectory of Gaywood will become vacant by the elevation of the rev. gentleman. His predecessor, the new Dean of Westminster, Dr. Tait, vacates preferment to the amount of about £1400 per annum by his acceptance of the deanery.

ENDOWMENT OF HONORARY CANONRIES.—It is stated that the Dean and Chapter of Sarum have appropriated the sum of £70 per annum to this purpose, in conjunction with £650, the gift of a private individual. If so it is illegal. By the 33d clause of the Dean and Chapter bill of 1840 it is enacted that honorary canonries shall be distinctions of honour upon deserving clergymen, who shall be entitled to rank in the cathedral church next to canons, "provided that no emolument whatever shall be taken or held by any honorary canon in virtue of his appointment as such canon." Such was the compact between Church and State.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have presented the Rev. Dr. Vivian, of All Souls College, Oxford, to the rectory of Peter-le-Poer, Broad-street, London.

The following appointments have taken place:—The Rev. James Hargreaves, M.A., of St. John's College, to the Rectory of West Tilbury, Essex, value £588. The Rev. Robert Fiske, B.A., of St. John's College, to the Rectory of Wendon Lofts-cum-Eimdon. The Rev. R. Morewood, B.A., of Queen's College, to the Vicarage of Burton-in-Kendal, Westmoreland. The Rev. Wm. Lucius Coghlan, M.A., of Trinity College, to the Vicarage of Sandhurst, in the county of Gloucester. The Rev. Henry Everard Bullivant, B.A., of St. Catharine's Hall, to the Vicarage of Lutterham, Leicestershire. The Rev. George Searle Ebsworth, M.A., of Clare Hall, to the Vicarage of Ickstone, Derbyshire, value £150.—The Rev. Wm. Foster, M.A., of Trinity College, to the Vicarage of Ashby, Leicestershire, value £170. The Rev. James Watson, M.A., of Caius College, to the Perpetual Curacy of Marr, near Doncaster, value £128. The Rev. John Cresswell, M.A., of St. Catharine's Hall, to the Curacy of St. Paul's, Werneth, Cheshire. The Rev. William Sherwood, B.A., of St. Catharine's Hall, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. James's, Bradford. The Rev. Robert Frost, M.A., of St. Catharine's Hall, to the new church of St. Matthias, Salford. The Rev. R. M. Chatfield, M.A., of Trinity College, to the Rural Deanery of Sarum. The Rev. Charles Lawson, M.A., of St. John's College, to be Archdeacon of Barbadoes. The Rev. Owen Davis, M.A., of St. John's College, to the Vacant Stall in Peterborough Cathedral.

The Bishop of Gloucester confirmed upwards of 1000 children of both sexes on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at Gloucester Cathedral and the parochial churches of Bristol.

The Bishop of Lincoln consecrated Leuton new church, Notts, on Wednesday week.

The Bishop of Exeter has given the vacant prebendal stalls in Exeter Cathedral to the following clergymen within his diocese:—The Rev. George Hole, Rector of Chumleigh; the Rev. George Cornish, Vicar of Penryn; the Rev. J. Johnson, Rector of Wekelworthy; the Rev. Charles Ayne, Vicar of Tywardreath; the Rev. John Medley, Vicar of St. Thomas, Exeter; and the Rev. R. Luney, of St. Andrew's, Plymouth. The stalls are now wholly unoccupied.

ALARM OF FIRE AT BALLIOL COLLEGE.—Last week an alarm that Balliol College was on fire spread rapidly through the city of Oxford, and in a few minutes hundreds were seen rushing into Broad-street. It appeared that a servant had laid beds and linen before the fire to air without having taken the proper precaution to prevent accident, and that a spark or coal fell on the linen and communicated with the beds and furniture in the room. The flames were soon extinguished, with no other damage than the loss of the furniture in the room.

OXFORD, OCT. 15.—There will be an election at Lincoln College on Friday, November 11, to fill up a vacant fellowship on the foundation of T. Rotheram, successively Bishop of Lincoln, Archbishop of York, and Lord Chancellor. This fellowship is limited to natives of the old diocese of Wells. One of the

scholarships founded by Thomas Dyke is vacant. Candidates must be either of the name or kindred of the founder, or born in, and inhabitants of, Somersetshire, whose parents are unable to provide for and maintain them in the university without assistance.

The following heads of houses are appointed Pro Vice-Chancellors, to act during the necessary absence of the Vice-Chancellor—Dr. Marsham, Warden of Merton College; Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel College; Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham College; Dr. Plumtree, Master of University College.

Dr. White's Professorship of Moral Philosophy is vacant by the resignation of Dr. Stocker, of St. John's College. It is endowed with a salary of £100 per annum, tenable for five years.

The Rev. W. S. Escott, of New College, has been presented to the rectory of Brompton Ralph, Somersetshire. The Rev. L. Morse, of Lincoln College, is appointed curate of Ilkington, Yorkshire. The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have presented the Rev. Dr. Vivian, of All Souls College, to the rectory of St. Peter-le-Poer, Broad-street, London.

OCTOBER 18.—Yesterday the Rev. George Domville Wheeler, M.A., and the Rev. Charles Nevinnson, M.A., Scholars of Wadham College, were admitted Actual Fellows of that society.

The Rev. John Hodgson, the curate of St. Anne, Westminster, has been appointed to the living of Palgrave, Suffolk. As a testimony of respect to the rev. gentleman, who has been eight years curate of the above parish, the parishioners have determined to present him with an elegant tea-service of plate.

The Lord Bishop of Gibraltar left town on Wednesday morning for Portsmouth, to embark on board the Warspite, in which vessel the new Governor, Sir Robert Wilson, proceeds to Gibraltar. The Bishop will be accompanied by his two chaplains, the Rev. Philip Miles, M.A., of Exeter College, and the Rev. James Lonsdale, M.A., of Balliol College.

CAMBRIDGE.—THE REGIUS PROFESSORSHIP OF DIVINITY.—We hear that the following rev. divines are likely to be candidates for the important office of Regius Professor of Divinity:—The Rev. John Graham, D.D., Master of Christ's; the Rev. Samuel Lee, D.D., Queen's, Professor of Arabic and Prebendary of Bristol; the Rev. W. H. Mill, D.D., Trinity, late Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta, and Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., Trinity, and Head Master of Harrow.

CAMBRIDGE, OCT. 15.—CAPUT.—The following gentlemen have been appointed the Caput for the following year:—The Vice-Chancellor; Rev. Dr. Hodgson, St. Peter's College (Divinity); Dr. Le Blanc, Trinity Hall (Law); Dr. Haviland, St. John's College (Physic); Rev. J. W. Blakesley, Trinity College, senior non-Regent; Rev. J. Woolley, Emmanuel College, senior Regent.

FRESHMEN.—The number of admissions this term amounts to 426, the chief portion of which were, as usual, at Trinity and St. John's—the former having 134, and the latter 111. Clare Hall had but 2, and King's 1. On the whole, the admissions have been more numerous than those of last year, which were an increase on those of the previous one.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

At the weekly meeting of the Marylebone vestry on Saturday a proposition was made to grant a site for the erection of a monument to the memory of Scotch Reformers of 1793, which occasioned some argument and questioning, but on which the vestry came to no decision. It appears that certain persons have entrusted to Mr. Hume the sum of £500 for the erection of the said memento, probably supposing that he would make the money go farther than others.

PARISH OF MARYLEBONE.—On Saturday, pursuant to notice, a special meeting of the Marylebone vestry took place at the Court-house, for the purpose of considering the correspondence which has recently taken place between the directors and guardians of the poor and the Poor-law Commissioners in the case of Thomas Phillips and his family; to receive the statement of the relieving officer in that case; and to express their opinion as to the course the board of guardians had pursued, and the right of the Poor-law Commissioners to interfere in the affairs of that great metropolitan parish. The facts of the case having been stated to the vestry, Mr. Lodge moved the following resolution:—"That as this board are ever anxious that the funds of the parishioners should be distributed with a due regard to economy, as well as to the moral advantage of the applicants themselves, they find, in the above case, those principles fully carried out by the board of directors and guardians, with whose decisions any interference on the part of the Poor-law Commissioners is wholly unnecessary and uncalled for." (Loud cries of "Hear.") Mr. Niblett, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Biers, Mr. Gomm, and others, supported the motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

ALTERATION OF 'CHANGE HOURS.—On Monday a meeting of the merchants of the City, of Exchange dealers, brokers, and others interested in obtaining an alteration of the hours during which business is usually carried on, was held at the London Tavern. Mr. Joshua Bates, of the firm of Baring, Brothers, and Co., was called to the chair, which it was expected would be filled by the Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. The chairman having explained the objects of the meeting, Mr. Lionel Rothschild proposed the first resolution, which was to the effect that, in consequence of much inconvenience having arisen from the late hour of meeting and remaining on 'Change, it was desirable that henceforth the Exchange be holden from three to four o'clock, p.m., to close precisely at the last named hour. Mr. Moffatt seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. It was then moved, seconded, and unanimously adopted, that the committee should consist of the following gentlemen, viz.: Mr. Joshua Bates, Mr. Lionel Rothschild, Mr. Heath, Mr. Huth, Mr. Sillem, Mr. Doxatt, Mr. Moffatt, and Mr. James Cook. Mr. Simpson asked if the meeting was aware that there was a Treasury minute for keeping open 'Change till five o'clock? Mr. Moffatt—Oh, we shall get over that. Sir Robert Peel will immediately acquiesce in the wishes of the merchants to alter the hour. (Hear.) Mr. Doxatt said that much time would be saved to the merchants if the foreign bills were delivered earlier than they were at present. (Hear, hear.) The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the chairman, who expressed his acknowledgments, and the business of the day was closed.

THE LATE EXTRAORDINARY APPLICATION TO THE DIRECTORS AND GUARDIANS OF MARYLEBONE.—At the weekly meeting of the directors and guardians of the poor of St. Marylebone, held at the workhouse, New-road (Mr. S. Grange in the chair), Mr. Thorne, the secretary, read to the board several letters he had received in reference to the extraordinary application of Dr. Smith, described as an LL.D. of Orford, in Cheshire, at the previous meeting of the board, for permission to select three children from the female pauper school, to fit them, by teaching them a system of education peculiar to himself, for governesses in private families or public schools. Amongst the letters the most important was that from a gentleman named Craven, living near Nottingham, detailing the history of a boy who had run away from the Radford union, being met by a Dr. Smith, who offered to place him in a good school near to Derby. Finding the boy had a sister in service, application was made by the Dr. Smith for her consent, and two sovereigns were required of her to fit him out. The poor girl raised the money by borrowing, and the boy was taken away by the Dr. Smith. Hearing nothing of her brother for some time, inquiries were made in the neighbourhood of Derby, but no school whatever of the kind described could be found. After a further lapse of time the girl heard from her brother, who was then in a destitute condition, at a great distance, and in want of the means to bring him home. Upon his return the poor boy stated that Dr. Smith had exhibited him at three schools as a sort of prodigy, and then applied to two captains of vessels to take him to sea, but, being too small for them, his "benefactor" left him finally destitute, and he is again an inmate of the Radford union. A letter was also read from the Rev. Mr. Emerson, the minister of Haulwell, to whom it will be remembered Dr. Smith referred as having known him for twenty-five years. The letter was expressive of the Rev. Mr. Emerson's surprise and annoyance at being referred to by Dr. Smith, of whose moral character he had not the slightest knowledge. The board proceeded to consider Dr. Smith's application, and, on the motion of Mr. Anderson, it

was carried unanimously, "That the board cannot entertain the application of Dr. Smith." Dr. Smith was then called in and informed of the determination of the board. He complained of the publicity given to his application by the public press, without his having an opportunity of giving a complete refutation. After attempting to vindicate his conduct, which he contended was suggested by the most benevolent motives, he retired, and the meeting broke up.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—On Monday a quarterly general court of the directors of this charity, established in 1739, and incorporated by royal charter in 1838, was held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, when Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B., took the chair. The expenditure, in grants and general expenses, for the past quarter, was £570, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £1212, out of which £530 would be paid away in grants. The society's votes to the Adult Orphan Institution, besides a gratuity of £20, had been given to the daughter of the late Lieutenant Pim, who was struck overboard and nearly killed, by a blow from a handspike, when boarding a Portuguese slaver, and who subsequently fell a victim to the African fever, after six years' service on the coast, while commanding the celebrated cruiser Black Joke. Upwards of eighty applications for relief were then read, from the widows and relics of officers in the navy, which were dealt with as far as the finances of the society would permit, and gratuities from between £10 to £20 awarded. A vote of thanks was then passed to the gallant admiral for presiding on the occasion, and the meeting broke up.

WATER COMPANIES.—On Monday evening a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Lambeth and neighbouring parishes was held at the White Hart Tavern, Kennington-cross, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of the Lambeth and Vauxhall Water Companies, in raising their rates for the supply of that necessary article of consumption to a most unjustifiable extent, varying from 30 to 50, and even, in some instances, 150 per cent., and to adopt such resolutions as might be deemed expedient. W. Baker, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair. The first resolution, moved by Mr. T. Cooper, was as follows:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the conduct of the Lambeth and Vauxhall Companies, in raising the rates for the supply of that necessary article, without assigning any reason, is arbitrary and unjust." After several gentlemen had addressed the meeting in favour of the resolution, it was put and carried unanimously. Mr. Chubb then moved, and Mr. Bird seconded, the following resolution:—"That it is expedient to establish a company for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of this large and populous district with cheap and wholesome water upon principles that will effectually secure them from being subject to any monopoly." Messrs. Blanche, Orme, Bird, Cooper, Hunt, and others addressed the meeting; they all concurred in condemning the course of the Vauxhall and Lambeth Water Companies, in suddenly and unjustifiably raising the rates, from which it was palpable that both companies had formed a coalition. The resolution was carried unanimously. After some further discussion, resolutions for the appointment of a committee to carry out the objects of the foregoing resolutions were adopted; and a committee of eighteen gentlemen were then appointed.

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

At a recent meeting of the *Academie des Sciences* of France a Monsieur Cornay read an essay on a new and very singular mode of preserving dead bodies. This is termed the Galvanoplastic method. The inventor proposes to cover the body with a metallic layer, in the manner commonly used for the Galvanotype. The body of an infant so covered was submitted to the Academy. M. Gannel, whose name is popularly known in connection with this branch of science, prepared two rams' heads according to this process; one of these was injected, the other coated with copper. M. Gannel states that he had been long in the habit of coating portions of the body in a similar way.

LITERATURE.

AMERICAN NOTES FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION. By CHARLES DICKENS. 2 vols, post 8vo. London: 1842. Chapman and Hall.

A new work by Boz, and probably the most dangerous and graceless book which could well have been produced in England at the present time. It is the most inopportune publication we ever encountered. When poor Doctor Maginn (a man gifted with the shrewdest perceptions of mental calibre, and one of the finest scholars of the age) perused the productions of Boz in the days of the *Pickwick* *furor*, he predicted that their author would "go up like a rocket, and come down like the stick"—a sort of prophecy of the eventual

Procumbit humi Boz,

which the two volumes before us will take the first step to fulfil. We have a great respect for much of the previous beautiful writing of Mr. Dickens; but this new book inspires in us the sort of painful feeling which actuates a warm-hearted man when he sees a cared-for friend going obstinately and wilfully wrong. We do not like to blame a favourite any more than the old Roman liked to sentence a son to death:—but we do it nevertheless. We cannot afford to mince the truth in an act of public duty like that which is fairly thrust upon us in the publication now under our review.

There seems something ominously unpropitious in this production. It is conceived, nomenclated, dedicated, written, and finalized in a spirit of entire bad taste. The title of "American Notes for General Circulation," implies a sneer, which, if just, is not generous, upon the financial condition of the country. The dedication conveys an idea that the volumes are full of "unpleasant truths," if truths they really be; and the conclusion announces the fact, that the author has had warning, that his book will not "be tenderly or favourably received by the American people." All this is unfortunate. Lord Ashburton has just arrived with a treaty concluded, an old gap of quarrel closed, the Americans banishing old hostility, and breaking out into new and generous aspirations for our friendship, all discordant jars silenced, and a carpet of good feeling spread for the feet of both nations—and in the teeth of these new and good impulses, an English writer, who for his eminence in literature has been crowned with all the hospitalities of the land he has left, comes back to his native soil laden with sneers, vituperations, caustic sarcasms, and every other element of dissatisfaction and contempt, and pours them in one endless stream through two volumes of flippancy, compared to which the black feathers in Mrs. Trollope's wing, are as the snow upon the bosom of Alp. Moreover we are sorry to be obliged to regard the volumes in the light of a literary imposition. They are the mere rough offshoots of a rambling diary. There is all through them an effort to be smart, a straining after humorous effect, which reminds us of Boz, but does not enlighten us upon America. A sort of vein of ingratitude seems to pervade the book, and it is not honest in its quantities; it is swelled, bladder-blown, eked out by all sorts of adventitious and extraneous matter. It is set in a large type, in a small form, with some twenty-two lines to a page, and a sea of margin around it. The matter itself is of the most flimsy gossip, except when certain pretty episodes of writing creep gracefully in to relieve the incessant flippancy.

In the first volume, the pages from 73 to 95 are occupied with a quoted description of a deaf, dumb, and blind girl, in a Boston

asylum; and the pages from 230 to 268, with an account of the solitary prison of Philadelphia, which is something in the nature of an official report—as if Mr. Charles Dickens had been employed upon a commission of inquiry. In the second volume many pages are occupied with reprints of American advertisements. And although all these plagiarisms bear upon some point of political or philosophical conformation, yet the point itself is always too important and elaborate to hold any consistency with the frivolous character of the general work. These "American Notes" are but one day published, and we have perused them with infinite regret; but we now proceed as briefly as we can to vindicate the impressions which they have created in our mind.

The first chapter of the first volume is entitled "Going away;" and Mr. Dickens sneers at the civility which has considerably marked "Charles Dickens, Esq., and Lady," as persons of distinction for the voyage—we need not say that the sneer is also touched with ostentation. Take the author upon the third day of his voyage—

I am awakened out of my sleep by a dismal shriek from my wife, who demands to know whether there's any danger. I rouse myself, and look out of bed. The water-jug is plunging and leaping like a lively dolphin; all the smaller articles are adrift, except my shoes, which are stranded on a carpet-bag, high and dry, like a couple of coal-barges. Suddenly I see them spring into the air, and behold the looking-glass, which is nailed to the wall, sticking fast upon the ceiling. At the same time the door entirely disappears, and a new one is opened in the floor. Then I begin to comprehend that the state-room is standing on its head.

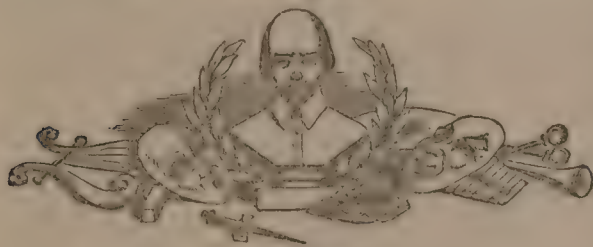
Of course this is the mere nonsense of book-making exaggeration, written to kill time and tickle the reader. The American houses of legislature are so small compared to the English, that to view them is like "looking at Westminster through the wrong end of the telescope." The American people are so inquisitive, that rudeness and curiosity meet you at every turn. So says Boz, vol. I. p. 46. At p. 49 the croaking of American frogs is compared to "a million of fairy teams with bells travelling through the air." The inside of a canal-boat is converted into a library, of which the passengers are the books. Let us see what sort of an odd volume Boz made in the collection:—

But the shelf being a bottom one, I finally determined on lying upon the floor, rolling gently in, stopping immediately I touched the mattress, and remaining for the night with that side uppermost, whatever it might be. Luckily, I came upon my back at exactly the right moment. I was much alarmed on looking upward, to see, by the shape of his half-yard of sacking (which his weight had bent into an exceedingly tight bag), that there was a very heavy gentleman above me, whom the slender cords seemed quite incapable of holding; and I could not help reflecting upon the grief of my wife and family in the event of his coming down in the night. But as I could not have got up again without a severe bodily struggle, which might have alarmed the ladies—and as I had nowhere to go to, even if I had—I shut my eyes upon the danger, and remained there.

Upon the question of brutal and stupid curiosity which Boz implies to be an American characteristic, we have an example, in reference to Mr. Dickens's fur coat, and the person who took an admiration for it.

Finding that nothing would satisfy him, I evaded his questions after the first score or two, and in particular pleaded ignorance respecting the name of the fur whereof the coat was made. I am unable to say whether this was the reason, but that coat fascinated him ever afterwards; he usually kept close behind me as I walked, and moved as I moved; that he might look at it the better; and he frequently dived into narrow places after me at the risk of his life, that he might have the satisfaction of passing his hand up the back, and rubbing it the wrong way.

Is not this sort of writing contemptible enough? But the volumes abound in the most ill-natured touches of character, which, although individual, are meant to have a general application, and are, we have no doubt, so many libels upon the nation impugned. There is not one coarse or disgusting feature in the society of the country, that is not almost gloated over by our author; he laughs at every weakness, he sneers at every ill-conditioned want of civilization, he quizzes the slang, and quite riots in the expectation of the entire people. We have not room to adduce the thousand instances of half venomous flippancy which the book contains. Indeed the imperative claims of space now warn us—as it were in mid-article—to conclude, and we therefore thus suddenly suspend our criticism till a future number.



THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

Holcroft's comedy, *The Road to Ruin*, was revived at this theatre on Tuesday evening, and met with that success which ever attends legitimate dramatic writing, when upheld by an

Ingenium par materiam

on the part of the performers. To criticise the play on its wakening from an undeserved oblivion would be only to repeat the eulogies that were bestowed upon it at its birth; but perhaps a brief inquiry into the causes why some dramas, like old pictures, can bear cleaning up and reproduction with as fresh an influence on our sense as that which impressed admiration on its first beholders may not be altogether amiss in these days, when again, as in the time of Pope,

"Our scene precariously subsists too long
On French translation and Italian song."

DRAMA, if it would be a picture of life, must confine itself to objects and manners not merely within the immediate reach of its own consideration, but of that of its spectators also. The Greeks, the fathers of the drama, never produced a subject on the stage which the audience were not conversant, at least as regarded manners. We now-a-days mix up the customs of all the kingdoms of the earth into such collision and confusion, that individual portraits, national or personal, are totally lost in the general contrast. The consequence is that the life of a modern stage-production is ephemeral in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred; for the desire, on the part of the public, to witness novelty, as is constantly seen on the production of a new play, is generally satiated or disappointed with its first representation. They go in the hope of finding something homely—something congenial to their national habits and associations, and meet with nothing but foreign incidents and characters violently naturalized to the scene of their own native and superiorly intellectual drama. Whenever this last-mentioned commodity chances to be produced, or reproduced, as in the instance of *The Road to Ruin*, how cordially it is welcomed! Taste at once recovers her tone, and unbiased consideration (that health of the judgment) follows as a matter of certainty. Holcroft had a keen eye for the perception of the various and conflicting lights and shadows of human character and situation; and opposed or mixed them with the skill of a consummate artist:—to use Johnson's own words,

"Each varied scene of colour'd life he drew."

Moreover, he found the prototypes of his *dramatis personæ* in the land of his language, and

"Dar'd to have sense himself."

The acting of this comedy was excellent throughout. Mrs. Stirling's *Sophia* was sufficiently hoydenish, without vulgarity, and abounded with a most pleasant levity, without offence. Mrs. C. Jones was admirable; Mr. Charles Mathews buoyant and bustling, occasionally reminding us of his father's excellence; Mr. Lambert improves upon acquaintance; but Compton, as *Silky*, was the gem of the cast. There are certain characters which this gentleman person-

nifies better than any of his contemporaries—nay, perhaps better than any of his predecessors. His Shakspeare's clown (why does he not play *Touchstone*?) and his Massinger's *Marcell* are the authors' conceptions "truly bodied forth." We recollect Munden, and have no hesitation in thinking Compton a more intellectual actor, with a better economy of grimace. The comedy was heartily greeted, and, no doubt, will prove more attractive on its next representation.

COVENT GARDEN.

Mr. Vandenhoff appeared on Wednesday last in the character of *Sir Giles Overreach*, which perhaps could not be more judiciously read by any other gentleman known at present to the stage; but there is a wide difference between the just appreciation of an author's meaning and the almost unconscious, intuitive power of histrionically conveying it. In the latter requisite Mr. V. is somewhat deficient, but it is hardly fair to attempt to judge any actor with the lively recollection of Kean (particularly in the part of *Sir Giles*) before our eyes, or expect to remove the early impressions made by a great man, even when another great man succeeds him. The other characters of the piece were a *l'ordinaire*. There was much to applaud, and so little to censure, that it would be invidious to point out the few trifling defects, or rather inferiorities, that here and there presented themselves. The house, we are sorry to say, was not so well attended as on the nights of *Semiramide*. By the way, why in the English version of this opera is the Italian termination of its title adopted? Why not *Semiramis*? If Zingarelli's opera of *Romeo and Juliet* were adapted to the English stage, we surely would not write *Romeo e Giulietta* on the head of the bills. *Otello* would also sound oddly to English ears.

THE HAYMARKET.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Buckstone made his first appearance since his return from America in the character of *Mr. Dove* in his own comedy of *Murried Life*, and was most warmly received by his compatriot friends and patrons. There is no visible change in his style of acting since we last had the pleasure of seeing him on these boards, and we might add that any change would have been for the worse; for, personally recognisable as he is in dissimilar parts, he is one of the few actors whose identity does not spoil his assumptions. The character of *Mr. Dove* is not one of the most prominent in the piece, but as played by the author, who with praiseworthy modesty ceded better parts to others, it stood forth with as much claim to distinguished notice perhaps as any other of the cast. At the fall of the curtain, being loudly called for, Mr. Buckstone came forward and addressed the audience as follows:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—The warm and generous welcome home that you have this evening given me has been a most gratifying assurance that absence has not entirely banished me from your memories, and though in the United States I have met with every kindness, troops of warm-hearted friends, and all that success that I could expect, yet the regret that every one must feel at parting with those that regard us is pleasantly lessened by this welcome from my old friends in London. Many things have been named as worth crossing the Atlantic to see, but, believe me, I have thought it worth while to cross the Atlantic to hear once more a hearty English laugh. I have heard it this evening and with delight; and, in return, ladies and gentlemen, I sincerely hope that you have enjoyed, and may long enjoy, the best of health and prosperity; and I also hope there is in store for us many, many evenings at the little theatre in the Haymarket." We need hardly say that such an address, from a favourite author and actor on his welcome home, was most universally and heartily responded to by every one present.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Mr. Maddox has engaged some principal dancers, also a *corps de ballet*, in Paris, for the theatre in Oxford-street, which will be opened on the 26th of December, with an opera in English. The principal singers already engaged are Madame Manuel Garcia, Mr. Templeton, and M. Bordini. The idea of performing Italian operas has been abandoned.

Mrs. Alfred Shaw will sing at Blackheath on the 27th inst., at Mr. John Parry's morning concert, who has also engaged Miss Birch, Miss Rainforth, Mrs. A. Toulmin, Madame Dulcken, Messrs. Young, Lazarus, Negri, and H. Phillips. The *beneficiaire* himself will sing a new song, called "Anticipations of Switzerland."

Thalberg will commence a professional tour through the provinces, at Brighton, on the 31st inst., accompanied by Signor and Madame Ronconi, Mrs. A. Toulmin, and John Parry. The party will pay Ireland and Scotland a visit. Brighton is quite full of company.

Concerts on a very extensive scale will be given by some influential members of the musical profession, at the Lyceum Theatre, in the course of the winter.

The German papers speak of the serious indisposition of the great Staudigl; and even go so far as to entertain doubts of that great artiste ever appearing as a vocalist again.

Lablache is in Paris and his friends will be glad to hear, is quite convalescent. Mr. and Mrs. Balfe are also there. The former is actively engaged in preparing his new opera, for the Opera Comique.

Mrs. Anderson, the pianiste of Queen Victoria is here (Paris), but has not gratified her admirers as yet by any public performance.

Duprex, the tenor of the Academie Royale, has renewed his engagement for five years at £1,000 per annum, and two months leave of absence each season.

At the Salle Favart there has been a very successful production of a new opera, by Adolphe Adam, composer of the *Châlet*, *Postillon de Longjumeau*, *His First Campaign*, *Le Bressan de Preston*, *Giselle*, &c. It is entitled *Le Roi d'Yvetot*, and the libretto is by M. M. Leuven and Brunswick. Chollet is excellent as the hero, and the music is very pleasing throughout; not very profound, but light and agreeable.

MADAME DE VARNY.—This accomplished vocalist, who appeared at her Majesty's Theatre in 1810, and subsequently accompanied the unrivalled Lizst in his provincial tour in this country, has created quite a *furor* in Italy by her admirable performances in almost all the operas which at present *jouissent de la vogue* in that land of song. At San Carlo, in Naples, she repeated the arduous part of *Lucia* no fewer than twenty-seven times; and, by a curious coincidence, the *basso cantante* in the same opera was Coletti, who, with the lady, made his *début* here in the opera of *Turquato Tasso* and whose genuine merit, now in the highest reputation in his native land, was here opposed and insulted by an ill-behaved faction. It is rumoured that Madame de Varny, *soprano esteso*, as the Italians style her, will again visit this country, and appear at the Oxford-street Theatre, with Madame Manuel Garcia, Bordoni, and other distinguished artistes in the course of the winter.

THAMES TUNNEL.—The annexed representation of the entrance to the Thames Tunnel we offer to the notice of our readers less in the form of an illustration of its subject than as a specimen of the new system of surface-printing, of which Mr. Palmer, of Newgate-street, is now experimentalizing a more general introduction.



EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

ORIGIN OF THE TERM "YANKEE."

The current American term, Yankee, was a cant or favourite word with one Jonathan Hastings, a settler at Cambridge, North America, about the year 1713. The inventor used it to express excellency. For instance, a "Yankee good horse," or "Yankee cider," meant an excellent horse and excellent cider. The students of a neighbouring college were accustomed to hire horses of Jonathan; their intercourse with him, and his use of the word on all occasions, led them to adopt it, and they gave him the name of "Yankee Jonathan." It was dispersed by the collegians throughout New England, until it became a settled term of reproach to all new Englanders, and eventually to all North Americans.

MONUMENT OF MOREAU.

Not much more than a mile from the walls of Dresden stands the lonely monument of Moreau, on the spot where he fell. It is merely a square block of granite, surrounded below by large unheun stones, and bearing on its upper surface a helmet, a sword, and a laurel chaplet. The brief inscription, "The hero Moreau fell here by the side of Alexander," is worth mentioning, merely to notice the audacity with which some ungenerous spirit has dared to violate it. An unknown but deliberate hand has tried to efface the word "hero," and has carved above it, as regularly and deeply as the rest of the inscription, the word "traitor." So professionally has it been performed, that it has not been possible to obliterate entirely this degrading exploit of cowardice and malignity.

PECULIARITIES AND POETS.

What is a poet? That is a question, oh, benevolent reader, to which the answer varies every ten years! A few decades ago, in the days of Hayley, a poet was a very precise, rather old maidish sort of a gentleman, who carried manuscript epics about with him in his pocket when he was invited to tea, and read to the admiring spinsters, who had been asked to meet him, twelve cantos of his poems, and refreshed himself with a cup between each. Wonder in those days was divided between the powers of his body and mind; and, although the aforesaid spinsters affected to be astonished at his intellect, the chief object of their admiration was, in reality, his unequalled capacity of drinking slops.

MAHOMET'S TOMB.

The Greeks and Latins have invented and propagated the vulgar and ridiculous story, that Mahomet's iron tomb is suspended in the air at Mecca, by the action of equal and potent loadstones. Without any philosophical inquiries, it may suffice, that, 1st, the Prophet was not buried at Mecca; and, 2nd, that his tomb at Medina, which has been visited by millions, is placed on the ground.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said a western lawyer, "would you set a rat-trap to catch a bear? Would you make fools of yourselves by endeavouring to spear a buffalo with a knitting needle? Or would you attempt to empty out the Mississippi with a gourd? No, gentlemen, I know you would not. Then how can you be guilty of the absurdity of finding my client guilty of manslaughter for taking the life of a woman?"

HOSPITALITY INCULCATED AMONGST THE IRISH.

Many superstitions of the Irish peasantry, as will be supposed, inculcate the old virtue of hospitality. Our guide at Killybeg, "Sir" Richard Courtney, gave us one. A traveller one day went into a cottage, where he saw a very aged man sitting by the fire. The owner of the house told him not to be frightened at anything he might hear or see. "For," says he, "that's my old father; he's been dead twenty years; and when the nights are cold he comes to his cabin to get an air of the fire, and goes away when the morning dawns. My mother sits outside under the thorn-bush waiting for him; but she doesn't come in; and the reason, ye sees, is this: the old man, while he was alive, was always kind to the wanderer, and would give the bit and the sup for God's sake; but the old woman grudged every morsel he gave, and used to send the hungry stranger away when her husband was not by. So both have their recompense."

"Jack, your wife's not so pensive as she used to be." "No, she's left off, and turned tarnation ex-pensive."

THE TITLE OF ESQUIRE.

The number of persons who by birth are legally entitled to the designation of esquire far exceeds any possibility of calculation; for they include the eldest sons of peers, the eldest sons of esquires by patent, the eldest sons of knights, and all the eldest sons of these three classes in perpetual succession, as also all the sons of baronets; hence tens of thousands of gentlemen may receive this affix, apparently as a matter of courtesy, really enjoy a legal right; and, though it be more frequently used than any other courtesy distinction, yet the right to it is more extensively possessed than readers are in general in the habit of supposing. There cannot be a more vulgar error than the affix of esquire, any more than the prefix of sir or lord, is dependent on what the world calls "respectability."

MAKING IT NOON.

Reporting noon is an amusing routine at sea, and exemplifies the great authority of the captain, for he actually assumes the power which Joshua possessed, of making time stand still. It is usual for the master when he has ascertained that the sun's ascension is at its height, to salute the captain, or officer of the watch, informing him that it is "twelve o'clock." If all things are ready, he replies, "Make it so, and pipe to dinner;" but, if anything remains to be done which requires a few minutes' labour, he hesitates not to suspend the event until such is accomplished; and when ready, and not before, he declares his pleasure that it shall be noon.

THE GERMAN SECRET TRIBUNALS.

In Germany (in the fourteenth century) the Secret Tribunals exercised an awful and mysterious sway. There was no one whose rank was too exalted, or his vassals too numerous, to save him from the judgment of the Secret Tribunal. Their trials were held in secret—their sentence pronounced in secret—and the execution of their sentence generally performed in secret. None dare withstand its behests, and none to disobey its summons. He who did so was declared to be "out of the law, and exposed to every lawless attack; his wife a widow—his children orphans—his property consigned to his heirs—his body and his flesh to the beasts of the woods, the birds of the air, and the fishes of the waters; peace and safe conduct everywhere were forbidden;" and, to use the words of one of their solemn decrees of death to its victim, it said, "we denounce you in the four corners of the world, in the name of the devil." Such were the terms of the dreadful doom of a "frey-stuhl"—and all shuddered with fear, lest they should hear such pronounced against themselves.

A TENDER HUSBAND.

All who know young Snifkins know that he married old Miss Betty Blochet for her money—that he cannot touch it till she dies, and that he treats her very badly on account of what he calls her "unjustifiable longevity." The other day Mrs. Snifkins, finding herself unwell, sent for a doctor, and, in the presence of Snifkins and the medical man, declared her belief that she was "poisoned," and that he (Snifkins) "done it!" "I didn't do it!" shouted Snifkins. "It's all gammon, she isn't poisoned. Prove it, doctor—open her upon the spot—I'm willing!"

All great brewers of whom history takes notice, from Odin and Cadwallader, down to Thrale and Sir Felix Blooth, are prone to hospitality!

A foolish fellow, when addressed by a man of rank, used to answer—"Thank God and your lordship." "How many children have you, honest man?" said a grandee to him. "Four, thank God and your lordship!"

Mary Queen of Scots, writing to Lord Bothwell, on the murder of the king, used the following words—"Spare not to kill the king I hold good," which may be read two ways; either "Spare not; to kill the king I hold good," implying her wish that he should die; or, "Spare; not to kill the king I hold good," implying mercy.

An undertaker is an ill-willer to the human race. He is by profession an enemy to his species, and can no more look kindly at his fellows than the sheriff's officer; for why, his profit begins with an arrest for the debt of nature. As the bailiff looks on a falling man so doth he, and with the same hope, namely, to take the body. . . . To be friends with an undertaker is as impossible as to be the crony of a crocodile. He is by trade a hypocrite, and deals of necessity in mental reservations and equivokes. Thus he drinks to your good health, but hopes secretly it will not endure. He is glad to see you so hearty as to be apoplectic; and rejoices to see you so stout, with a short neck. He bids you beware of your old gout, and recommends a quack doctor. He laments the malignant fever so prevalent, and wishes you may get it. He compliments your complexion when it is blue or yellow; admires your upright carriage, and hopes it will break down; wishes you good day, but means everlasting night; and commands his respects to your father and mother, but hopes you do not love our the . . . In short, his good wishes are treacherous, his inquiries are suspicious, and his civilities are dangerous, as when he proffers the use of his coach, or to see you home.

To conclude, he is a personage of ill preface to the house of his— a raven on the chimney-pot—a deathwatch in the wainscot—a winding-sheet in the casket. To befriend him is ominous. His looks are sinister, his dress is lugubrious, his speech is prophetic, and his touch is mortal. Nevertheless he hath one merit, and in this our world, and in these our times, it is a main one—namely, that whatever he undertakes he performs. —T. Hood in the New Monthly.

GAUDERISM IN EUROPE.

Among the 178,000,000 individuals who inhabit Europe there are said to be 17,993,360 beggars, or persons who subsist at the expense of the community without contributing to its resources. In Denmark the proportion is 5 per cent.; in England, 10 per cent.; in Holland, 14 per cent.

The whole world is put in motion either by the thirst after fame—the aspirations of ambition—the desire for riches—or the dread of poverty. —



GOING DOWN OF THE IRON STEAMER BRIGAND, OFF THE SCILLY ISLANDS.

LOSS OF THE IRON STEAMER BRIGAND.

The above sketch represents the loss of the iron steamer Brigand, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., off the Scilly Islands. We cannot better convey an idea of this lamentable catastrophe than by giving the subjoined narrative, written by an eye witness, of the awful event:—"We left Liverpool at two, p.m., on Monday last, and proceeded on our voyage, without any thing particular happening until a quarter before five, a.m., on Wednesday, going from 11 to 12 knots an hour, with a strong current, light wind from the north-east, the morning being hazy, when she suddenly ran foul of the breakers, and struck twice; the first time right abreast of the foremast in the bluff of the bow, and the next blow was of such great force that it carried off her paddle-wheel, and drove it right into the engine-room. We saw the St. Agnes light, but in consequence of the haziness of the weather we considered it was at least 15 miles off. Soon afterwards we saw the breakers, but too late to avoid them. We put the helm hard aport, however, to endeavour to do so, and immediately received the shocks on our broadside. Where she struck was in lat. 49. 56. N., long. 6. 16. W., on the Crim Rock, near the Bishop's Rock, about three miles and a half from the spot where the Thames was lost, and 67 hands, in January, 1841. Both compartments of the vessel were stove in, and she began to fill rapidly. The captain and crew immediately exerted themselves to the utmost to save the vessel. The carpenter placed a board against the side, and placed stays against the cylinder, and stopped up the crevices with "waste" and grease; but these efforts were ineffectual, as were likewise the endeavours to lighten her by throwing the fuel overboard, which we continued to do till the hold filled with water. The engines had become completely useless, and the fires were out, but the crew continued to ex-

ert themselves for nearly two hours, when the captain ordered all hands on the quarter-deck, and ordered out the jolly-boats. At this time she had drifted about seven miles from the breaker, and after waiting a quarter of an hour we got into them, the captain and mate still remaining on the quarter-deck; the boats stood by the vessel another quarter of an hour, and then, as she was sinking fast, the captain and mate got into one of them and we shoved off. In about half an hour after we saw her go down by the head, in about 45 fathoms of water. We rowed for the Rock, and got on it, to see how the land lay; the other boat came after us, and we joined in a small bay leading to St. Agnes light, where two boats from the shore came out to us, having seen our lights, and took us in tow for the harbour, St. Mary's, which we reached about three o'clock. The same night we went in the Antelope pilot-boat to Penzance, and from thence to St. Ives, where we got a passage to Bristol in the Herald."

The Brigand has only been built about two years since, by Messrs. Grantham, Page, and Co., of Liverpool, for Mr. Redmond, of Wexford, at a cost of £32,000, and intended to trade from Liverpool to Bristol, calling at Wexford, which she continued to do till a short time since, when she was superseded by the Troubadour, another iron steamer, of 250 horse-power, and she was now on her voyage from Liverpool to London, having merely 200 tons of fuel to carry her to St. Petersburg. She was an elegantly-built vessel, and fitted up in the most elegant style. She was 600 tons burden, and 200 horse power, and built with bulk-heads, having four compartments, and had she not been struck a complete broadside, so as to stove in both compartments, she would have been saved. We understand she was not insured.

graded condition to which the working classes allowed themselves to be reduced by the wily but dastard influence of a band of wicked and mercenary traitors, that we have felt it a duty which we owe the country to convey to posterity in the most imperishable way we can, a record and delineation of some of the most striking events of these troublous times, convinced that it will act as a beacon to the labouring population in future ages to resist, the infamous blandishments of hollow patriots and trading and deceitful politicians. The subject of our present sketch is the destruction of Albion House, Shelton, the residence of William Parker, Esq., an excellent and upright magistrate of Staffordshire. From the history given of this lawless and sanguinary outbreak by the local papers we give the following extract:—

"An intimation had been given to Mr. Parker of the design of the populace, and he left his house in the care of his son and a servant, having barely time to secure a few valuables. About half-past eleven the first body of incendiaries made their appearance, approaching by way of Pall-mall, deliberately, as if engaged in perfectly lawful business. Once or twice they stopped, and conversations took place, as if they hesitated to perpetrate the deed, which was overruled by some of the more daring spirits. As they approached the front of the house, signals were given, and small bodies of men advanced with equal deliberation from several directions, till the premises were nearly surrounded. Some few of these fellows were persons who, from their general carriage, self-command, and abstinence from indulgence in the drink which was freely poured out soon after, were evidently superior to the wretches whom they made their instruments. Some were disguised by dress, some had masks, some painted faces, and the conduct of all was either that of calculating villains, or ferocious savages. Here we may appropriately mention that between nine and ten, while Mr. Forriester's premises were burning, a man in woman's clothes—a black gown and bonnet—was observed near the King's Head, led by a tall man, looking like a groom: they went along Bethesda-street. The party who afterwards came from nearly the same direction to commence the attack in front of the house, consisting of about a score, had amongst them three women, or men personating women. Silence was imperatively ordered by one of them, on a noise occurring in the party. They afterwards raised a shout, and whistled, which being answered, a rocket was discharged, and soon brought the whole mob. In a moment the front gates were forced, and an entrance was effected through the back door at the same time. The front door was entered by bursting in the upper half, which consisted of glass; the back door was forced by violent blows from some heavy instrument. Lights were seen in the outhouses before the dwelling was entered, but, in a moment after possession was gained, lights appeared in all the upper rooms. After the house was once fired, most of the gang walked off, leaving five or six only to complete the work. There was comparatively little pillage of the premises; but the wine and ale were brought out, and most of it poured down the streets, though some was distributed amongst the crowd, many of whom evidently rejoiced in the fearful spectacle, while most looked on in silence. As the roof and floors fell in—as the flames shot up, and the sparks showered around—the joy of many who did not assist in the outrage seemed almost boundless. Shouts of exultation and fearful yells rent the air; while the flames, pouring from the windows and doorways of the edifice, shed a horrible glare on all surrounding objects, lighting up countenances disfigured by every evil passion. The sight was awful in the extreme. Not a hand was raised in opposition. The town fire engines even were not fetched, nor was any effort made at any moment to save the property, or drive back the ruffians by whom it was destroyed. We are told that, when the news reached Etruria, Mr. Wedgwood's engine was despatched, but it was stopped by a band of men at the toll-gate, and sent back. Everything, indeed, bespoke organization among the rioters. When the attack commenced, a body of colliers, apparently strangers, mistook the house, and commenced breaking the windows of Edward Lidgway, Esq., Bank House, nearly opposite, but they were called off, and their fury directed to the intended object. The whole of the interior of Mr. Parker's house was destroyed, with the furniture, valuable paintings, books, &c., in all worth several thousand pounds. So complete was the havoc, that scarcely a piece of timber was left unconsumed throughout the building. Amongst the plunderers the women were conspicuous."

The history of this event would be incomplete without the following just and appropriate appendix:—

STAFFORD COMMISSION.
(Before Chief Justice Tindal.)

George Wilcox was put to the bar, and indicted for having, together with others, on the 15th of August last, demolished the house of William Parker, at the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent. A witness named Jeffries, a hair-dresser at Shelton, stated that, hearing of an attack on Mr. Parker's house, he went there with a friend, and, approaching the house, saw one of the upstairs rooms on fire. There were hundreds of persons looking on, and about 20 persons inside, who were afterwards joined by 50 or 60 others. The prisoner was seen in one of the rooms to take off the bed-furniture, then go to a wardrobe, open it, and strew its contents on the floor; and, having piled the things into a heap, he then went into the next room and did the same, piling up the furniture also. He was then seen to go into the first room and set fire to the heap with a piece of ignited rope, which some of his confederates held ready for the occasion. The prisoner had been in the habit of coming to the house of the witness to be shaved, and he went there on the following morning to have his hair cut. The witness asked him if he was not sorry for what he had done last night, and the ruffian replied, "No, I am not; all I am sorry for is that we could not find the old parson Aitkens, as we intended to have put him in his little chair and frizzled him. We looked in every room of the house, but could not find him, and then looked for the servant, to serve him in the same way." (Mr. Aitkens, it appeared, who is 70 years of age, is in the habit of going about in a Bath chair, and, from what the prisoner said, he seems to have been implicated in the attack upon Mr. Aitkens's house as well as Mr. Parker's.) The prisoner also told the witness that when he was at Parker's he had "picked up a slap-up gold repeater."—The evidence as to the conversation was corroborated by the testimony of another witness, the apprentice of Jeffries. The prisoner called a witness to character.—Lord Chief Justice Tindal summed up, and the jury immediately returned a verdict of Guilty. He was sentenced to transportation for 21 years.

Adam Wood was next placed at the bar on a similar indictment. The prisoner, who is only 18 years old, was seen by two boys, one of whom had known him two years, and the other six or seven, coming out of Mr. Parker's house after it had been set on fire, and he threw two chairs through a window near the door on the fire. Two witnesses were called, who gave him the character of being of a peaceable disposition. He was found Guilty, and the Lord Chief Justice said that he would so far tender his youth as not to send him out of the country for so long a period as he might have done, but leave it to the prisoner's must. His lordship then sentenced him to 10 years' transportation. The prisoner had been previously convicted of the attack on the house of Mr. Aitkens.

Elizah Simpson was indicted for setting fire to the house Mr. Parker. Witnesses clearly proved the offence against the prisoner. The prisoner said he never knew the house of Mr. Parker, and was consequently never in it at all. Verdict, Guilty.—The Judge said the prisoner had been already found guilty of assisting in the destruction of Dr. Vale's house, but he was unwilling to pass sentence upon him until he could ascertain the full extent of his participation in the outrages which were then being inquired into. Beyond all doubt he was a guilty person; and he should order him to be transported for twenty-one years.

Thomas Turner was charged with destroying Mr. Parker's house. The witnesses in this case were the same as in the last, and equally conclusive. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner loudly craved for mercy, saying "My Lord, I have a wife and small family." The learned Judge regretted his situation, but he could not, in discharging his duty, sentence him to less than twenty-one years' transportation.

John Sillito was indicted for a similar offence and found guilty.—Sentence, Twelve months' imprisonment.

Edward Ellis, charged in the same indictment, was proved to have been actively engaged at the demolition. An alibi was set up. The jury found the prisoner guilty. The learned Judge said, he considered the attempt to set up an alibi under such circumstances an aggravation of the offence. He should sentence him to ten years' transportation.

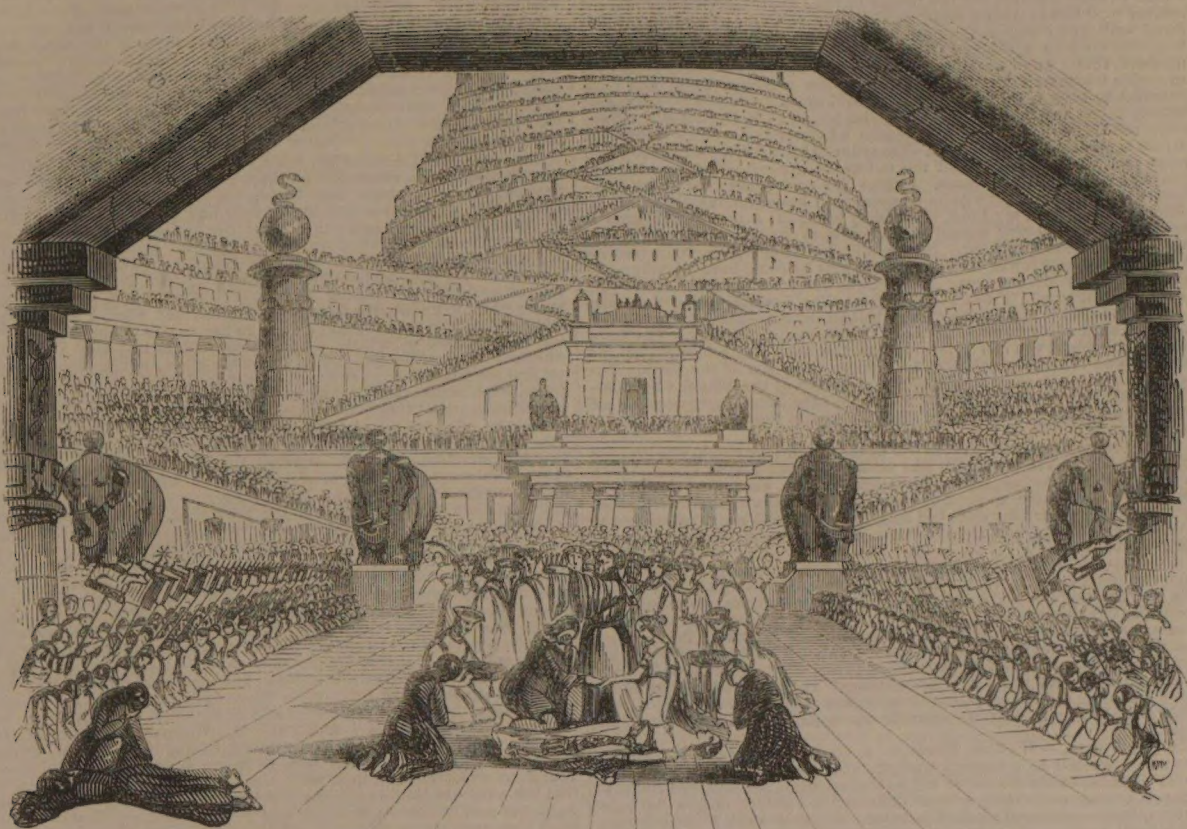
MERCHANT MEN-OF-WAR.—The Queen, East Indiaman, 1350 tons, built in Blackwall-yard, and launched on the 21st July, was fitted out for Calcutta in the East India Dock, which she left on Friday, the 9th of September, commanded by Donald McLeod, Esq. This beautiful vessel is built on the principle of a frigate and pierced for 50 guns; and measures 208 feet from the fore part of the stem to the after part of the taffrail, and 40 feet in extreme breadth. She has been fitted with every accommodation, and carries out a great many passengers. In her passage through the Downs she was struck by a sudden squall, which carried away her fore and main topmast and flying jib-boom, and was obliged to put into Deal to refit, and finally sailed from Portsmouth on Sunday, the 18th of September. She is a sister ship to the Prince of Wales, which was launched from the same yard a fortnight previous, and is, in every respect, as near as possible of the same dimensions. It will be seen from the foregoing description that this vessel is built to suit either the public or private services, and it is expected by the owners, should the Chinese war continue, she may be "taken up" and commissioned by the Government; a tolerably significant hint of the state of the war question in that country.



BURNING OF ALBION HOUSE, SHELTON—THE RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM PARKER, ESQ.

Instead of wishing to perpetuate the recollection of the frightful excesses which disgraced the manufacturing districts during the recent disturbances in that quarter of the kingdom, we should rather feel disposed, with the removal of their causes, to consign them to

oblivion, in the hope that the lenity which has been shown to the guilty but misguided rabble might not be altogether without its effect in restoring them to a state of sanity and compunction. There is something, however, so painfully humiliating in the de-

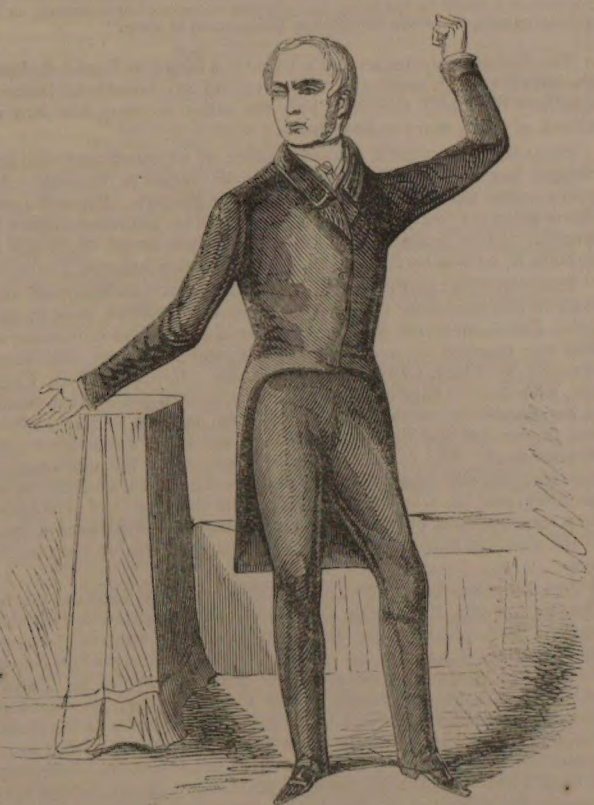


THE CLOSING SCENE IN THE GRAND OPERA OF "SEMIAMIDE," AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

LAST ACT OF SEMIRAMIDE.

Those who have witnessed the splendid scene as well as artistic denouement to the opera of *Semiramide*, as produced at Covent Garden Theatre, will, we trust, have their memories lively refreshed by the above graphic and powerful sketch. In the absence of moving multitudes, graceful but excited individual forms, and the soul that animates the *ensemble*,—Rossini's immortal music,—the artist, it may be said, has given a calotype representation—a still but faithful depiction of one of the most beautiful scenes that ever were produced upon any stage. The magnificence of the architecture (and oh, what superior grandeur there is yet, even in the ruins of the mighty structures of antiquity!)—the gorgeous dresses, most faithfully adhered to with antiquarian skill—the immense masses of prostrate slaves and soldiers in the foreground surrounding the principal picture-group—the middle distance, and "though last, not least," the mystic tower in perspective, whose head seems to be as hidden in the skies, as its story is wrapt in the gloom of antiquity—all combine to form the beau ideal of scenic perfection.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XVIII.



RICHARD LALOR SHEIL, M.P.

Here is little Lalor Sheil, member for Dungannon, ex-commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, ex-promoter of Catholic emancipation, ex-counsellor for the Beresfords in Ireland, ex-vice president of the board of trade; and still a scion of her Majesty's privy council, although finding the dignity a sinecure, under the administration of Peel. Sheil is one of the "memorable men" of his day—sharp, clever, bustling, ambitious, eloquent, sagacious, and full as much alive to his own interests as to those of country or kindred, family or friend. Sheil is a man of whom the public have blended less personal admiration with their political than of almost any other of the public characters within their ken. We never yet heard of any body either loving or hating him; but able men have paid tributes to his talent—have been caught by his shrewdness, startled by his enthusiasm, or dazzled by his brilliancy—and in conning the

Though the music of the finale to this opera might very independently stand by itself, like

"Beauty unadorn'd,"

still it is pretty to see the sister arts go hand-in-hand together, "giving and partaking," as the old glee says, and kindling a harmless jealousy between the eye and ear.

The whole of the music of *Semiramide* is remarkable for a new species of originality—namely, that of being, for the greater part, composed of common-places turned into elegancies—hackneyed phrases removed from familiarity by the addition of new idioms, and a daring violation of the proprieties—the relationship that ought to exist between sense and sound; yet, with all these faults, and faults (however ingenious) they certainly are, there is something irresistibly captivating in the strains of the *gran maestro*, indebted as he may have been for his first thoughts to contemporaries or precursors. *Nihil tetigit quod non ornavit*; and who is there that would not prefer the finished statuary of a sculptor to the first rude chiselling of his apprentice or assistant?

newspapers, during a session of Parliament, have "turned their ears to his voice in the debate." Beyond this no great amount of either public or private respect has ever been paid to him; and a lurking suspicion seems to have found its way into the general apprehension that he is not a pure patriot, nor altogether without a touch of the mercenary and the mean. His consistency was more proved in the struggle for emancipation, when he was comparatively poor, than at any period since he achieved competency and wealth. He is said to have played his literary friend Banim a shabby trick, in regard to his tragedy of *Damon and Pythias*, brought out under Sheil's auspices in Dublin with so much success. He did not come with clean hands out of the celebrated "who is the traitor" question with Lord Althorp. O'Connell had some trouble in vindicating him for his defence of the Tory Beresfords in Waterford; and there is no denying that he has displayed to his warmer and more generous countrymen a decided predilection for place. On the occasion of the Waterford election, when he took the Beresford retainer, he was reminded, by a bootmaker of the name of Maher, of a former stirring oration of his, in which he wound up the feelings of his auditory with a beautiful description of that picturesque spot of loveliness in the scenery of Ireland which elicited from Cromwell the ejaculation to his army of "Oh! men of England, this is a country worth fighting for." "Arrah! ye little scoundrel," said the bootmaker, "thin, if it was worth fighting for, why did ye desert it? I wish I had the making of a pair o' boots for ye; by Jakers, I'd put pegs in the heels o' them that 'ud make ye tramp light." The feeling for O'Connell at the worst ebb of his popularity was never akin to this; but the truth is that Sheil has not won the affections of his party, although he has grasped with a vain success and a successful vanity at a large share of its applause.

It is impossible, however, not to arrive at a conclusion that there is something contemptible about this Liliputian of Hibernian oratory. His studious getting up and rehearsal of speeches (he was foiled by accident of one speech in the House which he had been observed practising, and the non-delivery of which not a little amused the detectors of its preparation); his sensitiveness over the publications of the press and readiness to write down his declamation for certain of the newspapers; his avidity in pursuing the substantial things of the world, and making his patriotism subservient to them beyond a doubt; the contrast of his steady, sure, "tak' tent" personal conduct with the florid exuberance of his political professions; his avoiding the Repeal question and his not avoiding place—all indicate interestedness and insincerity, and leave him in the shade of public opinion upon all occasions but those wherein his talent admits no shadow, and his natural genius hides his defects in the blaze and effulgence of immediate and transcendent light.

But, having indicated what we believe to be the general impression of Lalor Sheil as a man and a patriot, we now turn to the

"bright side" of him as exhibited by his friend, countryman, and brother of the bar, who has depicted him in glowing colours, that have caught a tinge of his own eloquence, but which our readers will take *cum grano salis*, as we have given it above, and rather regard it as being *couleur de rose*, than in strict accordance with justice in portraiture.

Speaking of one of the earlier meetings of the Catholic Association, and immediately after an oration of O'Connell's, the writer says:—

When Mr. O'Connell had ended there rose loud calls for Mr. Sheil. A little man started up to the right of the chair, with a low, prominent brow, hair rather inelegantly arranged, small but sharp features, the mouth strongly expressive of passion, and an eye meteoric and instinct with life. There is in every human countenance a history or prophecy which the thinking observer may read; the eye, particularly, is the symbol of the spirit; and none could have looked a moment on the deep and troubled lustre of his, burning with

That fierce vivacity which fires the orb
Of genius fancy-crazed,

without a conviction that there was a power within which kindled and animated it for high and daring purposes. * * He commenced in tones intended to be slow, but they resembled more the curvatures of a reined-in blood-horse than the gentle hesitation which the most eloquent must occasionally adopt, until the mind, heated in its progress, stretches forward on the course—his tongue seemed impatient of the imposed restraint, and glowing for a full sweep round the hippodrome; and indeed he did not remain long under the yoke of the irritating repression, for before half-a-dozen periods were exhausted he was off at the full bent of his speed. His eye kindled, dilated, burned; his gesture, before adapted to the elegant and dignified gracefulness of the stage, increased in irregular vehemence; his words went forth in a tornado; and, when the action was suited to the word, the reader may form an estimate of the unsteady energy of the former—his whole frame shook with terrible convulsions. I read of the inspired priestesses of antiquity. Mr. Sheil alone gave me a notion of the impressive reality. No orator, living or dead, ever had a more omnipotent command over an audience. * * From the moment Sheil rose until he resumed his seat the audience appeared to be touched with frenzy, reason or judgment was nowhere, no man had the power of thought, all were hurried away in the rapid torrent of his oratory; and the universal inflammation he excited attested the maddening influence of an eloquence rarely surpassed in the intensity of its effects. I was of course one of the infected Thracians, and the alternating motions which vibrated through me left impressions on my mind which the utmost stretch of imagination could scarcely have reached: his harsh but not unmusical tones penetrated like lightning; and his strong passion, robed in a beautiful phraseology, pleased while it absorbed me. Sometimes his fiery energy slackened, and then he indulged in the diamond corruscations of a playful and pungent wit, that covered the enemies of liberty with cutting scorn.

Mr. Sheil was born in Waterford. His father at one time possessed considerable property; but his circumstances became subsequently embarrassed from a failure in some commercial speculations. Mr. Sheil was originally intended for the church, and, to promote that object, was placed at early age under the superintendence of M. le Prince de Broglio, conductor of a Jesuit establishment at Kensington. From thence he went to Stoneyhurst, at that time an institution of great celebrity, where the Catholic nobles of England, and the most aristocratic of that persuasion in Ireland, completed their course of philosophy and philology. Even then Mr. Sheil displayed emanations of that splendour and originality which his more mature years exhibited; his reputation had no slow dawning—celebrity gathered round him from the beginning—his boyhood was a brilliant anticipation of his distinguished career. He accordingly devoted himself with a laudable voracity to the accumulation of the material which afterwards nurtured the prodigal blaze of his genius. His great rival in composition at Stoneyhurst was Mr. Beaumont, whose style was more cold and correct than strong and impassioned, and consequently not pleasing to the balanced regularity of jesuitical judgment. On one occasion, when the prize had been awarded to his adversary, he seized his own composition, tore it in pieces, and gave vent to his anguish in a flood of indignant tears. Age never altered that feeling. The fountain of tears is dried; but the same irritable impatience of opposition, the same headlong precipitancy, the same sallies of acid indignation, stamp and individualize his character.

Mr. Sheil entered Trinity as a fellow-commoner, and, of course, took an active part in the debates of the Historical Society, which, after a glorious existence of half a century, was then in the last stage of exhaustion—Plunket had given way to Phillips, Burke to North, and Curran to Sheil. He was often a successful competitor for the annual compositions.

He became a student of Lincoln's-inn in 1811; and, while preparing for the bar, he composed his first tragedy, *Adelaide, or the Emigrants*, which was produced at Covent Garden with great success. Mr. North said that "Mr. Sheil erred in the choice of a profession; for, had he applied himself to the study of the drama, he would have ranked with the great tragic writers of England." His first great distinction was his celebrated reply to Dr. Dromgoole on the Veto question, when, in opposition to the Pope's wishes, conveyed through Cardinal Quarantotti, the Irish clergy daringly declared their independence of the Conclave. Mr. Sheil gave his most ardent aid to the Vetoists, and was its most brilliant supporter.

The doctor, having reprobated, in a strongly-worded resolution, any "innovation or alteration to be made by authority of Parliament," was opposed by Mr. Sheil, in a speech which, even in those days of eloquence—when Grattan, Curran, Plunket, Burke, Burroughs occasionally revived the recollection of their ancient glory—called forth the following eulogy from the *Dublin Evening Post* of that day:—"We shall not pronounce upon certainly one of the most brilliant harangues ever delivered in a public assembly: it is a proud honour to his country, although we cannot help thinking it directed against his country's dearest interests."

This speech led to an angry recrimination of speeches and letters between him and Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Sheil retired from the Catholic Board. He then produced in rapid succession *Bellamira*, *The Apostate*, and *Evadne*. In 1814 he was called to the bar.

In 1823 O'Connell and Sheil met by accident (for ten years a coolness had existed between them) at the house of a mutual friend in the County Wicklow, and became reconciled; from which place they immediately issued an address full of fire and spirit, and directed it to the most influential of the Catholic body, which led to the formation of the Catholic Association.

From the commencement of the association till its close, his appearance was always hailed with a piercing cry—half exultation, half enthusiasm. His biting and bitter satire; his fascinating and dazzling poetry, conveyed in a luminous pomp and prodigality of words, his elegant balance of sentences of an artificial construction, sufficient not only to satisfy but attach the ear; his ever-springing profusion of imagery and fancy like the energy of vegetation; the exaggeration of his sentiments, and fervid inflation of his style; his earnest labour under the paroxysms of patriotic inspiration, until he seemed to vibrate on the very verge of delirium, all produced such an effect on the sensitive minds of an Irish audience, that they seemed more like a crowd of maniacs than men gifted with reason. O'Connell was the incarnation of Irish wrong—Sheil of Irish feeling. When he shook his torch of lava the angry elements of combustion were plentifully scattered underneath. He knew the sensitive material he had to operate on—how and when to fire the train; and accordingly a fierce outburst of indignant feeling never failed to respond to his cutting sarcasm and scorching brilliancy. In the association he was the author of the plan for taking the census by means of the Catholic clergy, and for holding simultaneous meetings. On the 21st January, 1828 (Sunday), the whole population arose for the first time as at the call of an enchanter. Meetings were held in 1500 chapels, and 2,000,000 men assembled at the same hour before the altars of their worship, and bound themselves never to relax until all stood citizens on the same elevation of liberty. In this blow the association conquered. Then was a meeting of the association (the last day of the

association). It was the last. There was a vacant space at the right of the chair where the Jupiter Tonans of the association was wont to issue his thunder and lightning. Mr. Sheil was there all smiles, and a flame of pride and exultation darted from his quick intellectual eye. A debate commenced—a stormy one—on the propriety of continuing or dissolving the body. Opinion was divided until he arose, and, in one of the most luminous and argumentative displays ever heard within the walls where there had been so much of both, urged its final termination. He was completely successful. The association was dissolved *sine die* * * *. When the chair was vacated, and the assembly was about to disperse, all turned, as if instinctively, to bestow a last look on that famous ground, and regret passed over many a brow as they gazed on that memorable field of so many fervid struggles for liberty, unparalleled, perhaps, in the moral vindication of that noblest heirloom of man. They passed out lingeringly, one by one, and when the secretary locked the door, and they remembered their old feasts of enthusiasm and eloquence, all were touched with a shade of melancholy. When Sheil reached the outer door, a few thousands of the old life-guards of the association leaders were in attendance, and accompanied him to Leinster-street with shouts of acclamation, as the noble Roman, after leaving his dictatorship in the street, was accompanied home with the applauses of every lover of liberty in Rome. He next appeared as the agent of the Beresfords at Waterford. He refused to join the Repealers in 1832. He first sat for Milbourne Port in the Imperial Parliament.



SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

ROWING MATCH FOR ONE HUNDRED SOVEREIGNS.

The long-pending match between Coombs, of Vauxhall, and Newell, of Battle-bridge-stairs, came off on Saturday morning. These men about six weeks ago contested for the same sum, when, owing to the roughness of the weather, an accident occurred to Newell off Wandsworth, his boat getting swamped, and himself narrowly escaping by jumping into his cutter, when he was a hundred yards ahead of Coombs, who was awarded the money. A second contest was made to row for fifty aside, and that it should be from Westminster-bridge to Putney-bridge, with the tide, and start from either place at the option of Coombs.

On Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, it was agreed that the starting point should be Westminster-bridge. At half-past ten they took their stations; bets were in favour of Newell; and the toss for stations was also in his favour. Newell took the outside, and his opponent the Middlesex shore. They went off in good style, and continued nearly equal up to Millbank, when it became evident that Coombs was gaining slightly ahead of his adversary, who was, it appeared, boasting his confidence, as he appeared to row rather wildly. Coombs, however, still kept to his work, and succeeded in going through Vauxhall-bridge about a boat's length ahead, and continued to gain gradually on his adversary. On arriving at Battersea-bridge Coombs was at least eight boats' length in front of Newell, and ultimately came in first at Putney, being the winning man by some minutes. Newell, upon his coming in, seemed very distressed, and to suffer much in his right arm. The match, considering the time of year, was well attended.

RACING IN FRANCE.—Notwithstanding the death of the Duke of Orleans, it seems to be determined that every thing shall be done to keep up with spirit the amusement of horse-racing in France, and, in consequence, to encourage the breed of horses. The King has given his patronage to racing; the government supports it by liberal donations; the aristocracy, in imitation of the King, favour it with their patronage; and the mass of the people follow the general example. At Chantilly the races went off with spirit, but the attendance of fashionable was not large, owing, however, to the very unfavourable state of the weather. On Sunday last the Paris races took place on the Champ de Mars, and the day being beautifully fine, there was a good attendance of all classes of people, from the aristocracy down to the small tradesman. In the midst of the course were the carriages of the exclusives of ton, and many dashing cavaliers on noble steeds; and around were the people in circles of two and three deep, kept back by a goodly array of soldiers, armed with sword and bayonet. The racing was exceedingly good, and excited the very highest interest, and altogether the affair went off to the great admiration of the gay and ungodly Parisians. One of the races was for £150, and was won by M. Lupin's Angora, ridden by Hardy, an English jockey; and another race for £120 was won by Muse, belonging to the Baron De Rothschild. At the Chantilly races one of the Baron De Rothschild's own horses won the splendid silver plate which the Baron De Rothschild presented—a piece of luck which the donors of racing-cups rarely meet with, especially as, in addition to the plate, the Baron came off the winner of the amount of the entries.

The *Racing Calendar* contains the following official announcement:—"At a general meeting of the Jockey Club, held at Newmarket on Wednesday, the 12th of October, 1842, it was unanimously resolved:—That the Jockey Club, and stewards thereof, will henceforth take no cognizance of any disputes or claims in respect to bets. They would recommend all persons having disputes thereupon to decide the same by referees, one to be chosen by each of the parties, and the two to select a third."

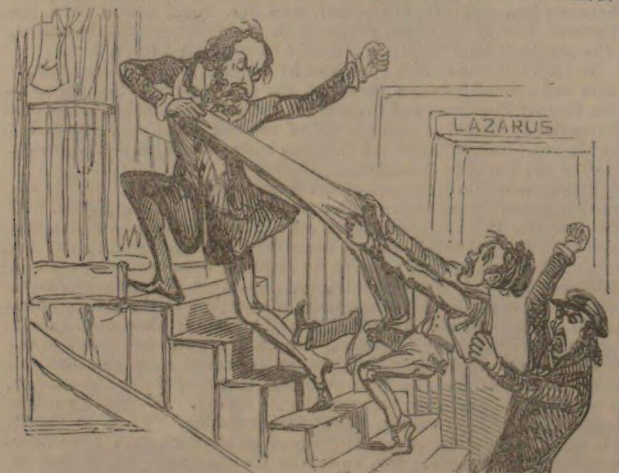
ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—WEDNESDAY.

(Before Mr. Sergeant Adams, Chairman, and a Bench of Magistrates.) The only case of importance tried before this court was that of *Bernard Gavan*, who was convicted of barbarous cruelty to his own daughter (a child nine years of age), and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and hard labour in the House of Correction. The mother of the child was also put on her trial for the same offence; but, owing to some discrepancy in the indictment, the prosecution failed.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—A Jew named *Lazarus*, who keeps a clothes-shop at 107, Houndsditch, was charged before the Lord Mayor with having robbed a boy named *Alfred Billing* of two yards and a half of cloth, value £2 12s. 6d. *Alfred Billing* stated that, on Friday, the 30th of September, as he was going along Houndsditch with a piece of cloth which his father had given to him, Mr. Lazarus, who was touting at his door, asked him what he had got under his arm? He replied that he had a piece of cloth, and Mr. Lazarus, without any more ceremony, snatched the cloth from him and ran up stairs, and witness followed him and demanded it. Mr. Lazarus



then told his shopman to bring up a pair of trousers and a pretty waistcoat, but witness said that he would not have any thing of the kind, and that what he wanted was his piece of cloth. Mr. Lazarus said to him, "Oh, you have stolen the cloth, and I shall charge you with the police." Witness was alarmed at such an intimation, and again asked for his property; but Mr. Lazarus refused to give it up, and said, "If you do not be off immediately I shall give you in charge of the police, for you have stolen the cloth." Witness then took the trousers and waistcoat and went away, and told his father what had occurred. Lazarus declared upon his honour that he never knew any thing of what had just been stated. He had never seen the boy or the piece of cloth described; neither had he ever heard one

word uttered about the transaction.—The Lord Mayor: What! do you deny that you ever had any transaction of the kind with this boy.—Lazarus: I wish to know whether the boy means to say I am the person who had the dealing with him?—*Alfred Billing*: Certainly you are. You know it perfectly well. You snatched the cloth from under my arm, and you threatened to charge me with a robbery if I did not go.—Lazarus: I do assure you, my Lord, that I know nothing at all about the business. I have been a respectable tradesman for twenty years in the neighbourhood, and it is dreadful to have a thing of this kind said against a person by a boy that nobody knows any thing about.—The Lord Mayor: Oh, Mr. Lazarus, I have examined this boy, and I have no reason whatever to doubt his statement. A jury shall decide between you.—Lazarus: My dear Sir, I hope you don't mean that. I trust you will let this fall to the ground.—The Lord Mayor: Indeed I will not, Mr. Lazarus. I think it a very gross case of felony.—Lazarus: Oh, dear me, it's quite a mistake. I know nothing about it; nothing at all. Really, my Lord, this is very hard. If a man of character is to be pulled up by every person that chooses to come forward in this way, we are all liable to be ruined. Now, really, Mr. Hobler, this is dreadful.—*Alfred Billing* said it was quite impossible that he could have mistaken any other person for Mr. Lazarus. Mr. Lazarus knew that himself well.—Mr. Lazarus: Not at all; I don't know you.—The Lord Mayor: Well, Mr. Lazarus, you must find bail to answer this elsewhere.—Mr. Lazarus: I can bring forward my shopman, my Lord, to contradict this boy.—The Lord Mayor: No doubt you can bring forward the person who brought up the trousers and the pretty waistcoat to supply the place of the cloth.—The prisoner then made some strong efforts to get out of the difficulty by showing a readiness to compromise the matter, but the Lord Mayor declared the case was too glaring, and directed that the parties should be bound over to prosecute.

On Thursday *Joseph Walton*, driver of the Cambridge coach, was brought up before Mr. Alderman Gibbs, who sat for the Lord Mayor, charged with running over a little boy, named *Frederick Kitchen*, about six years of age, and killing him on the spot. The prisoner said it was entirely accidental, and he was very sorry for what had happened. He had several witnesses to prove it. Alderman Gibbs remanded him for the inquest. Bail was offered, but refused.

A man named *John Green* was charged with having received a silver watch from two boys, knowing that it had been stolen. It was distinctly proved that the boys had stolen the watch and sold it to the prisoner (who had been previously convicted as a "fence") for 7s. 6d. The prisoner told the unfortunate children, whom he had evidently encouraged to commit the robbery, that the watch was only worth 4d. an ounce, and had he paid them even this sum immediately he would have escaped prosecution, but he was detected while screwing them about the last shilling. The prisoner said he knew nothing at all of the prisoners, and that he was merely giving them a little charity—a shilling in charity—when he was apprehended. Committed for trial.

CLERKENWELL.—*William Edwards*, a clumsy, vulgar-looking fellow, who was described as a medical student, and who seemed much amused whilst listening to the details of his own adroitness, was charged on suspicion of having committed several robberies in dwelling-houses during a pretty extensive course of medical practice. The case was a remanded one, and a great number of medical practitioners, resident in the district of Clerkenwell, attended to hear the case and identify the prisoner. From the evidence of a servant of Mr. Burrows, corroborated by that gentleman's daughter, it appeared that the prisoner called at their house, No. 1, Park-street, Islington, on Thursday, the 6th inst., saying he wanted to see Mr. Burrows, as something was the matter with his thumb. He was left in the surgery about a minute and a half, when he went, saying that he would return in the evening, but he did not. When Mr. Burrows returned home he missed a case of medical instruments which he had left in the surgery in the morning. No stranger had been in the house in the interval except the prisoner. Several other cases of a similar nature were established in evidence, and, from the testimony of one medical gentleman, it would seem that the prisoner had a power of acting upon the joint of the thumb so as to give it the appearance of dislocation. Some of the parties were bound over to prosecute, but the prisoner was remanded for further evidence.—Prisoner: I wish to have my money restored to me that I may fee counsel.—Mr. Combe: When you restore all the articles to the owners the money shall be returned.—The prisoner was then removed.

On Tuesday *Joseph George Ison*, police-constable 113 E, was charged with having neglected his duty and assaulting Sergeant Atkins, 6 E, whilst being conveyed to the station-house. The case was sent from Great Scotland-yard, and Mr. Greenwood, superintendent of the prisoner's division, attended on the part of the commissioners. The prosecutor having given his evidence, which went to show that the prisoner was intoxicated at the time of the affray, the accused called as a witness on his behalf *John Halford*, the pot-boy of the Cock public-house, who said that the prisoner did not strike the sergeant at all, and witness wondered that the prisoner exercised so much forbearance, when the sergeant acted with such violence. A gentleman fetched half a pint of beer to the constable. Witness did not know that there was any harm in selling beer to a policeman whilst on duty. Mr. Combe said, there was a fine of £10 for so doing, and directed Superintendent Greenwood to lay an information against the house forthwith. Halford, on being cross-examined, prevaricated very much, at one time admitting that the prisoner was drunk, and at another time insisting that he was quite sober. Mr. Combe said that the witness called for the defence had endeavoured to show that the sergeant had perjured himself, and, had he succeeded, the poor man would have been ruined for ever. Subordination must be enforced, and policemen must be taught their duty to their superiors, as well as to the public. The prisoner had admitted that he was drunk, which in itself was a gross offence in one who had so responsible a duty to perform, but the offence was much aggravated by his subsequent conduct, and still more so by the line of defence which he had adopted. He would, therefore, fine him £5, or one month's imprisonment. The prisoner was locked up in default of payment.

On Wednesday *Thomas Davis* and *Edward Waddilove*, who had been twice remanded, were brought up for further examination, charged with having conspired to defraud, and with defrauding, several tradesmen of goods to various amounts. *Hannah Waddilove*, the wife of the latter prisoner, was also placed at the bar, charged with being implicated in the conspiracy. A number of additional cases were taken, and the witnesses bound over to prosecute. The prisoners were further remanded to Tuesday next, when several other charges, it is expected, will be brought forward.

BOW-STREET.—On Tuesday *William Russell*, a general-post letter-carrier, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Twyford, for final examination, charged with stealing a letter, containing a sovereign and a half-sovereign, the property of the Postmaster-General.—Mr. Peacock attended on behalf of the prosecution.—It appeared that in consequence of a great number of money letters, addressed to persons residing in the district where the prisoner was employed, not having been delivered, a letter was made up at the Post-office, in which a sovereign and a half-sovereign (which had been previously marked) were placed, and handed over, with others, to the prisoner, for delivery. Finding that the letter in question had not in due course been delivered, the prisoner was taken into custody, when, upon being searched, the marked sovereign was found in his pocket.—The prisoner was fully committed.

Thomas Holloway, a twopenny-post letter-carrier, was next placed at the bar, charged with embezzling and secreting upwards of fifty letters, and also with embezzling the postage thereof.—The prisoner was committed to take his trial upon four charges of the above description.

LAMBETH-STREET.—On Tuesday *Frances Rugg*, *Charles James Rugg*, alias *James Leeson*, alias *James Moland*, *Henry Rugg*, *George Nathaniel Stephens*, and *Thomas Morris*, were placed at the bar before Mr. Henry for further examination, on a charge of conspiring together, and, by means of forgery and perjury, defrauding the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery. A clerk from the office of Mr. Maule, solicitor to the Treasury, and Mr. Waddington, the barrister, were present, on the part of the Crown, for the prosecution, and Mr. Hunt appeared on behalf of the prisoners.—Several witnesses having been examined in support of the charge, the prisoners were again remanded for a week.

On Wednesday *Miss Martha Ann Layell*, charged with being accessory, with her brother, in uttering a forged bill of exchange for £100, underwent a final examination. It was considered that there was some evidence in the case which should go to a jury, upon which the prisoner was committed for trial, but bail accepted.

Two cases were heard on Wednesday at the Thames Police-office, in which the free watermen and lightermen of the river prosecuted individuals for invading their privileges on the river. They were respectively fined.

MARYLEBONE.—On Wednesday *James Redmond*, residing at No. 18, Brown-street, Grosvenor-square, was charged with having intermarried with *Lucy Withers*, his former wife, Mary Redmond, being still in existence.—*Lucy Withers* stated that about a year and a half ago, at which period she was a widow, the prisoner proposed marriage to her; and on the 24th of August last they were united at Christ Church, Marylebone. She had previously heard it rumoured that he had a wife living, but on her taxing him with it, he denied that such was the case. A certificate of his marriage with *Mary Gay*, in 1837, was here handed to the magistrate.—The prisoner, who said that he was willing to support the prosecutrix, and that she was aware, at the time she went to church with him, that he was already wedded—was remanded till Wednesday next, in order to afford time for the production of further evidence as to the former marriage, and for proof of the existence of the first wife at the period of the second nuptial ceremony.

UNION-HALL.—POOR-LAW CHARITY.—On Tuesday 11 men, the chief part of whom were without shoes or stockings, were brought before Mr. Traill, charged, under a clause in the new Poor-law Act, with refusing to break stones and chop wood for four hours in return for a night's lodging and breakfast provided for each of them in Newington workhouse. Mr. Traill questioned the defendants individually. One said that he came up out of the country in quest of work; but, failing in his attempts to obtain any, was driven to the necessity of applying at the workhouse for shelter for the night, as he intended to make the best of his way back into the country again. Mr. Traill asked him why he refused to work for the four hours, as it was on those conditions he was provided with bed and breakfast the next morning?—Defendant: The bed I had was some dirty straw, and no covering, in a place where a number of us were stowed away together. I felt so

ill in the morning, my limbs shook under me; and I found that, instead of being refreshed, I was as bad, or worse, than when I lay down, so that I could not work. As for the breakfast I got, it was a piece of dry bread and some thin gruel that ran through me very soon after I swallowed it, and that was no support for a man to commence work in the stone-yard, and after being there four hours, then to be turned out without a morsel, or a farthing to get it; and, being knocked up, I could not go on the road towards home, but was compelled to linger about town and apply again at the workhouse. Mr. Traill said that he should commit the defendants for four days each to the House of Correction, and desired them, at the expiration of their imprisonment, to make the best of their way to their respective homes.

GREENWICH.—On Saturday, *Henry Wilcox*, a man about 35 years of age, very emaciated and miserable in his appearance, was placed at the bar before Mr. Jeremy, charged with having broken one of the public lamps in Greenwich. It appeared that the prisoner had given himself into custody for breaking a lamp in order to get sent to prison.—Mr. Jeremy: What have you to say to the charge?—Prisoner: Why, your worship, I was destitute and starving, and I preferred going to prison. I have walked miles and miles day after day, and could not get work.—Mr. Jeremy: But why did not you apply to the relieving officer?—Prisoner: I did, Sir, and he gave me an order to go into the Greenwich Union; but when I got there they told me the place was full, and I must go back again to the relieving officer, and he must find me a bed. I went back to him and took the order, on which, I believe, he was told to find me a bed; but he told me he could not find me a bed at any hour, and I must do the best I could for myself. I then went to the station-house, and begged for a shelter there; but I was turned away, and being quite exhausted through wandering about, I committed the offence I am charged with.—Mr. Jeremy: Whatever your distress might have been, you had no right to injure the property of others. This kind of offence is now so common, that I shall enforce the law in every case. You must pay a fine of £5, or be imprisoned three months. The worthy magistrate, addressing Mr. Stronger, one of the relieving officers, said that some stop must be put to the ground of complaints so frequently made, and he would not sit there to be made an engine to carry out a system, if that system was unreasonable. The chief cause of all the difficulty was misconstruing the law. The guardians, or some of the officers, had begun taking in common vagrants, and as they had begun so they must go on—they must now build 20 more vagrant wards, if necessary. He did not complain of the relieving officers, but the system.—Mr. Stronger: Shall I be justified, then, in giving these vagrants in charge to the police when they come to me?—Mr. Jeremy: Certainly not; they are coming to you for a legal purpose, to ask you for relief; and if they are actually casual poor, being on their way home, you are bound to give it to them, and you must not turn them on the wide world to starve, or drive them to vagrancy. It is the idle wanderers who go about from parish to parish and never work, but whom you admit over and over again, that I speak of.—Mr. Warman, the relieving officer, who had refused to find the prisoner a bed, having been sent for, arrived at the office, and said, the fact was, so many applications were made for admission at Greenwich, that, when the out-parishes sent, the answer was that the ward was full; but it was clear that under the new law the vagrant ward was part of the union-house, and if they could not be accommodated there they ought to be admitted.—Mr. Jeremy: Something must be done. Suppose now, for instance, this man had laid himself down exhausted at your door, and had died because he had not been relieved, how would you have answered it? I do not like to be continually complaining, but the poor people are danced backwards and forwards to get relief. The system is wrong, and you had better apply to the board of guardians on the subject.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

SUICIDE OF A CABMAN.—An inquest was taken on Saturday at the Ship, Tottenham-place, Tottenham-court-road, on the body of Robert Potter, aged 33, residing at 27, Tottenham-place. It appeared that the deceased had been labouring under inflammation of the lungs, and on Wednesday se'night he had 56 leeches applied to his stomach, and was bled; he became delirious, and was put to bed at half-past ten o'clock in the evening by the nurse who attended him, and she had laid down by the side of him and got into a doze. She was awake by his hand falling upon her, and she got up and saw some blood on the pillow; she aroused his wife, who was asleep in a chair in the same room, and it was discovered that he had removed the razor, by reaching out of bed, from the wash-hand-drawer and inflicted a wound in his throat. A surgeon was sent for, who sewed up the wound, but he died the same day. The surgeon was unable to say whether the wound was the cause of death, or the disease of the lungs, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

On Tuesday afternoon an inquest was held before Mr. T. Wakley, M.P., at the sign of the Three Jolly Gardeners, Hammersmith, on view of the body of Thomas Smith, an omnibus driver, aged 42 years. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who was in the employ of Mr. G. Cloud, omnibus proprietor, of Hammersmith, had on the night of Friday week, when at the White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly, on the return journey, told the conductor that his head felt very giddy, and asked him to drive, saying that he (the deceased) would act as conductor. About half-past eleven o'clock, while passing Earl's-terrace, Kensington, the deceased was observed by some of the passengers inside the omnibus to fall from the back of the vehicle, and they endeavoured to make the coachman acquainted with the circumstance, but were unable to make him hear until the omnibus had got nearly to Hammersmith turnpike. Assistance was then immediately rendered the deceased, who was found lying insensible in the road, and he was conveyed in a cart to his residence at Hammersmith. Medical assistance was instantly called in, but the deceased never rallied, but gradually sank, and expired on Saturday night. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased died from the rupture of a vessel on the brain, but whether occasioned accidentally, or by natural causes, there was no evidence before them to show."

The Bishop of Jerusalem, in a letter to a friend in England, dated the 1st of August, states that every one of his household (himself and lady included), excepting only the native servants, has had an attack of fever, more or less severe.

Saturday last a person named *Bateas*, of extraordinary size and weight, though only 38 years of age, was buried at Brussels. He was no less than forty stone, within five pounds. His coffin was three feet nine inches in breadth, and seven feet nine inches in length. As no hearse of sufficient magnitude could be found to contain it, he was carried to the grave by twelve bearers.

THE GUADALOUPE IRON WAR STEAMER.—Many of our readers will remember this beautiful iron war steamer, built by Mr. John Laird, of North Birkenhead, for the Mexican Government. She was manned by an English crew and engineers, and commanded by Lieut. Charlewood, R.N. On arriving at Vera Cruz, she, with the old City of Dublin steamer, formed the leading vessels in an expedition, consisting of 2000 men, against Yucatan, which had thrown off the Mexican yoke, and set up as a republic on its own account. The expedition, mainly owing to the efficiency of the steamers, was completely successful. Yucatan was deprived of her navy, and the whole coast placed under the command of Mexico. Iron steam-vessels of war are thus playing as conspicuous a part in the naval wars of the western as they are in those of the eastern seas.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.—MEETING OF SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS.—On Monday an adjourned meeting of the Spitalfields weavers took place at the Duke of Gloucester, Seabright-street, Bethnal-green-road, for the purpose of determining what course they should adopt in consequence of the discovery of the frauds which have been committed at the Custom-house, on the importation of foreign silks and other goods, Mr. Forster in the chair. The committee having made their report, to the effect that some immediate plan should be adopted, so as to prevent the smuggling of French and foreign silks through the Custom-house, added that a notice had appeared in the public journals, which had the appearance of being official, intimating that it was the intention of Government to prosecute the inquiries into the fraudulent transactions at the Custom-house, under the authority of a special commission. They wished for advice. A lengthened discussion ensued, in the course of which it was stated that very important information had been obtained of the practices at the Custom-house; when it was resolved for the present not to call any meeting of the trade, but to wait to ascertain the result of any investigation instituted by the Government. It was also resolved that the committee should continue to act, and, if necessary, call a meeting of the trade. They were also to make inquiries as to the extent of the frauds in the importation of French silks, and the mode adopted by which foreign silk goods were brought into the home market. Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the meeting broke up.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—Absence of mind appears to be gaining ground all over the country. A young married woman the other day threw her infant into the cooking-stove, while she very affectionately nursed a leg of mutton.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

GRAND PUBLIC CONCERTS.—The Public is respectfully informed that a series of CONCERTS will be given at the above Theatre, under the entire direction of a body of Professors, whose object is to perform works of the highest order, both Choral and Instrumental. The First Performance will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2, to commence at Eight o'clock, and conclude at Eleven. In the course of the series, the following works will be introduced:—Rossini's STABAT MATER; Beethoven's celebrated oratorio, THE MOUNT OF OLIVES; Spohr's new oratorio, THE FALL OF BABYLON, for the first time in London, as performed at the last Norwich Festival, and conducted by Professor Taylor. Principal Vocalists—Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. H. Phillips. The Band and Chorus will consist of 140 Performers, including the following eminent Professors:—Messrs. Willy, E. Perry, Hill, Lucas, Howell, Carte, Barrett, Lazarus, Baumann, Platt, Harper, W. L. Phillips, H. J. Bannister, C. Severn, Hancock, F. Hill, Kearns, H. Westrop, Payton, C. Betts, Irwin, J. Jay, Case, Griffiths, H. Graves, Godwin, &c. &c. Leader—Mr. Willy; Conductors—Mr. C. Lucas and Mr. H. Westrop. Prices of Admission—Public Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. 6d.; Pit Stalls, 6s.; Gallery ditto, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes, £1 11s. 6d., and £2 2s.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—On Friday Evening, Nov. 4, 1842, will be performed Handel's oratorio, "Samson." Principal vocal performers—Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Leffler, and Mr. H. Phillips. The band and chorus will consist of above five hundred performers.

Tickets, 3s. each; reserved seats, 5s., may be had of the principal music-sellers; of Mr. Mitchell, 39, Charing-cross; of Mr. Ries, 102, Strand, opposite Exeter-hall; and at 19½, Exeter-hall.

T. BREWER, Hon. Sec.

Attendance will be given at Exeter-hall on the two next Tuesday evenings, from 8 till 10 o'clock, for the purpose of renewing subscriptions due at Michaelmas, and for receiving applications from persons desirous of becoming subscribers for the ensuing year.

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS. The first Concert will take place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday evening next, October 26th. Principal vocal performers, Miss Birch, Miss Rainforth, Miss Bassano, and Mrs. Alfred Shaw; Mr. Bennett, Mr. Manvers, Mr. John Parry, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Phillips. Solo performers, Madame Dulcken and Mr. Willy. The Band will be on a grand and extensive scale, and will consist of as follows:—First Violins, Mr. Willy, and sixteen others; Second Violins, Mr. Dando, and sixteen others; Violas, Mr. Moralt, and eleven others; Violoncellos, Mr. Lucas, and seven others; Contra Basses, Mr. Howell, and seven others; Flutes, Messrs. Carte, Schmidt, and Price; Oboes, Messrs. Barret and W. Keating; Clarionets, Messrs. Lazarus and M'Donald; Bassoons, Messrs. Baumann and C. Keating; Horns, Messrs. Platt, Rae, C. Harper, and Calcott; Trumpets, Messrs. Harper and T. Harper; Trombones, Messrs. Smithies, Mason, and Albrecht; Ophicleide, Mr. Ellison; Serpent, Mr. Standen; Drums, Mr. Chipp. The Chorus will comprise the whole of the members of the London Professional Choral Society. Leaders, Messrs. Cramer and Willy; Organ, Mr. Turle; Conductor, Mr. G. F. Harris. Tickets, and Programmes can be had at all the principal Music Shops. Non-subscribers' ticket, 4s.; ditto to admit two, 7s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, extended into CAVENDISH-SQUARE.—Excellent Specimens of Machinery just completed, and at work by Steam Power, in the Hall of Manufactures, including Napier's Patent Printing Machine, Ainslie's Patent Brick and Tile Making Machine, Taylor's Patent Solid-Headed Pin Making Machine, &c. The Weekly List of Popular Lectures, delivered by Dr. Ryan, Professor Bachofen, and the other Lecturers, with the appointed hours for each, is suspended in the Hall. The fine Exterior of St. Peter's, at Rome, and the Interior of the Chapel of St. Helena, at Jerusalem, the latter after Dr. Roberts, R.A. (published by Mr. Moon), are among the latest additions to the Enlarged Dissolving Views. The Orrery, Diving Bell, Diver, &c. &c. To the Cosmorama Views, shown in the Evenings, a beautiful addition has just been made. Leader of the Band, Mr. Wallis.—Admission, One Shilling. Schools, half-price.

TO SCULPTORS.—ART-UNION OF LONDON.—The Committee beg leave to notify that they will be ready to purchase, for THIRTY POUNDS, a FIGURE or GROUP, 15 inches high, calculated for being Cast in Bronze, carefully finished off in Plaster, and exhibited at one of the Metropolitan Exhibitions for 1843.

GEORGE GODWIN, jun. } Hon. Secs.
LEWIS POCOCK.

4, Trafalgar-square, 11th October, 1842.

TO ARTISTS.—ART-UNION OF LONDON.—SIXTY POUNDS will be given for the best Consecutive Series of TEN DESIGNS IN OUTLINE, size 12 inches by 8. The subject is left at the option of the artist, but must be illustrative of some Epoch in British History, or be taken from the Works of some English author. Simplicity of Composition and Expression, severe Beauty of Form, and pure, correct Drawing, are the qualities which the Committee are anxious to realise in this series. If it should be deemed expedient to engrave the compositions selected, the artist will receive a further remuneration to superintend the publication. The Drawings, accompanied by a sealed letter containing the name and address of the artist, must be forwarded to the Honorary Secretaries on or before Lady-day, 1843.

GEORGE GODWIN, jun. } Hon. Secs.
LEWIS POCOCK.

Just ready, price 4s.

WHIST; its History and Practice. By AN AMATEUR, Its illustrations designed by Kenny Meadows, and engraved by Smith and Linton.

"The play's the thing."—Hamlet.
London: BELL and WOOD, Fleet-street.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—T. S. BARTON has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public throughout the county of Lancaster, that he has been appointed, by the proprietors of the above elegant and talented newspaper, AGENT for Manchester and the neighbourhood; and that he can now supply any of the previous numbers, whole sets, or monthly parts.

Published weekly, and may be had early every Saturday morning, price 6d.—The trade supplied, and prospectuses and bills furnished when required. Office, 4, Ducie Place, Exchange.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES;

Also a delightful opportunity for any Gentleman presenting to a daughter, sister, or female friend, the means of cultivating a branch of elegant industry—of causing the hours to pass swiftly, usefully, and delightfully, in lieu of suffering from the accumulated miseries of ennui and idleness.

Now ready, Dedicated to the Queen, price 1s., Embellished, **A GUIDE TO KNITTING, NETTING, AND CROCHET.** By the Authoress of that highly-popular Work, a new and improved edition of which is now ready, price 1s., entitled

A GUIDE TO FANCY NEEDLEWORK AND EMBROIDERY.

The two form a useful, elegant, and indispensable appendage to the work-table, not only on account of the printed instructions, but also by reason of those illustrative appeals, which can never be misunderstood.

Also now ready, a new and much-improved edition, being the 35th thousand, **A GUIDE TO THE BALL-ROOM.**

If any difficulty arises in obtaining the above authentic works, the Publisher will willingly send one or all, free, upon his receiving a pre-paid letter enclosing the published price, or Postage Stamps of equal value.

Published by C. MITCHELL, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

TO ADVERTISERS.

WE insert a letter from our Printer, stating the number Printed of the above Paper. It will remove any doubt as to its being decidedly the best medium for Advertisers of all the Weekly Papers, being the first as regards respectability, and second in circulation to only one in the kingdom:—

"198, Strand, Sept. 15, 1842.

"SIR.—For the satisfaction of our Advertising Friends, we should be obliged by your stating the number printed of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS since its commencement to No. 18. Please to state also the average number of the last Four Weeks.—Yours, respectfully,

"THE PROPRIETORS OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

"To Mr. R. Palmer, 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street."

"10, Crane-court, Sept. 16, 1842.

"GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your request, I beg to state—and pledge my word to the truth of the statement—that the number of stamped sheets printed for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from No. 1 to No. 18 inclusive, is 329,530; and that the number for the last four weeks' papers AVERAGES 23,988 PER WEEK.

The Stamp-office returns, when published, will bear out the above statement.—I am, Gentlemen, yours very obediently,

"To the Proprietors of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand."

The charge for Advertising is, five lines, or under, 5s., and 9d. per line after. Advertisements must be sent to the Office, 198, Strand, on Thursday at latest.

All the numbers are now reprinted. Orders received by all Booksellers and Newsmen in the Kingdom.

THE ROYAL ALBUM!

The most elegant and unique Periodical ever attempted; which, when completed, will be a facsimile of an Album in the possession of her Majesty! Publishing in weekly numbers, each comprising not less than four pages of brilliant literature, with costly illustrations in lithography, and engravings on steel, copper, and Wood. Price three pence. Office, 1, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, London. Country shopkeepers will receive specimens, free, on forwarding two postage stamps.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A SMALL FREEHOLD TENEMENT, in the neighbourhood of London, within Six Miles of St. Paul's. The purchase not to exceed £400. Letters addressed I. L. N., 198, Strand, will be attended to.

THE GERMAN FLUTE which formerly belonged to His Majesty FREDERICK II., of PRUSSIA, which was among the effects of his Privy Treasurer. Its authenticity can be proved by an official document. For further particulars, amateurs will be pleased to apply to Mr. CONRAD, Post Director, at Trier, on the Mosel, Germany.

THE METROPOLITAN LOAN COMPANY. Offices, No. 1, CRAVEN-STREET, STRAND, London.

Loans are granted by this Company to respectable persons, on the security of responsible housekeepers, in sums of 10l. 10s., 15l., 20l., 25l., 30l., 35l., 40l., 45l., and 50l., for periods, at the option of the borrowers, of twenty-five or fifty weeks; to be repaid by weekly instalments.

Forms of application and particulars may be obtained at the Offices, No. 1, Craven-street, Strand, London; which are open daily from Eleven to Three o'clock; and the money is granted, if the securities be approved of, without delay.

OLD HAT INN AND TAVERN, EALING.

ROBERT EMERSON respectfully announces that he has reopened this ancient Inn, and most lastly fitted it up for the accommodation of gentlemen and families travelling on the Uxbridge-road. The resident gentry of the neighbourhood may confidently rely upon having Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs, of the same quality as at the best houses in London, and their patronage is earnestly solicited; the charges being very moderate. The house is delightfully situated within a short walk of the Ealing station, from whence passengers are conveyed to Paddington in a quarter of an hour.

WELSH FLANNELS.—To Purchasers of Welsh Flannels.—

The largest and best STOCK of WELSH FLANNELS of every quality, width, and substance, in the possession of any retail house in the kingdom, will be found at BROWN and SON'S, Household Drapers and Flannel Factors, 10, High-street, Islington. The double milled and double width Bath flannels and coatings, as well as real German flannels (kept by very few houses), will be found here.

COMPOSITION FOR WRITING WITH STEEL PENS.

STEPHENS' WRITING FLUIDS comprise the most splendid and durable colours, and the most indelible compositions which art can produce; they contain the fullest proportions of colouring matter—and those to whom economy is more an object than powerful contrast with the paper, may dilute them with rain-water, to the extent of colour they may require, and thus effect a real economy, without paying for the cost and incumbrance of large bottles. Also STEPHENS' SELECT STEEL PENS. HENRY STEPHENS, 54, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, London.

FIELD'S CHEAP STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, 65, Regent's Quadrant, corner of Air-street.—Postage Envelopes, 1s. per dozen; Envelopes, 4d. per 100; Mourning Envelopes, 2s. per 100; good Letter Paper, 3d. per quire, 4s. 6d. per ream; Foolscap, 6d. per quire, 9s. per ream; Satin Note Paper, 2d. per quire, 3s. per ream; Ruled Bill Paper, 9d. per quire; Blotting Cases, 6d. each; Superior ditto, lock and key, 2s. each; the best Sealing Wax, 10 sticks 1s., 3s. 6d. per pound; the celebrated Magnum Bonum Steel Pens, 6d. per dozen, 5s. per gross; Albums, from 1s. each; splendid Scrap Books, 4s. 6d. each; Copy Books, 4d. each; Bibles, handsomely bound, 2s. each; Prayer Books to match, 1s. 6d. each; Testaments, 1s. each; Rosewood Ink Stands, 1s. each; Pearl Paper Knives, 1s. each; the newly-invented Pencil Case, containing 12 distinct articles, only 3s. 6d. each; Latent Blotting Pads, 1s. each; Capital Music Cases, lock and key, 5s. each; Club-house Cards, 1s. 6d. per pack, 6 packs 7s. 6d.; Cumberland Lead Pencils, 6d. per dozen; Initial Wafers, 3d. per 100. Please to copy the name and address.

WATCHES by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty, established 132 years, 3, Birchlin-lane. The finest description of Watches at the lowest prices, consistent with maintaining that character for superiority of workmanship which has distinguished their establishment during that period. The compensated duplex Watch, upon the principle of their Chronometers, to which government awarded the prizes three successive years, combines perfect accuracy with the utmost elegance, and is not surpassed by the pocket Chronometer. W. and Son have devoted considerable attention to the patent lever Watch, and considerably reduced the price, together with the small horizontal for ladies. They can offer a large selection of second-hand Watches, at little above half the original cost. The utmost value allowed for old Watches in exchange. The most experienced workmen in the repairing department are employed on the premises for foreign and English manufacture. WEBSTER and SON, 3, Birchlin-lane, Cornhill, London.

FREEMASONRY. PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF BERKSHIRE. The Foundation Stone of the Episcopal Chapel of the Reading Cemetery will be laid with Masonic Ceremony, by the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master for Berks, on Wednesday next, Oct. 26th, on which occasion a Sermon will be preached before the Brethren, and a collection made in aid of the funds of the Royal Berks Hospital. After the ceremony of laying the stone the Brethren and their friends will dine together at the George Inn, at half-past four.

Tickets for the Banquet, including dessert and a pint of wine, Eight Shillings and Sixpence.

N.B.—A Train will leave the Paddington terminus at eight o'clock, and the Provincial Grand Lodge will be tyed at half-past nine a.m. precisely.

NEW BEER TRADE.—GENERAL MEETING.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the METROPOLITAN NEW PUBLICANS' PROTECTION SOCIETY, and others connected with the NEW BEER TRADE, will be held at ANDERTON'S HOTEL and COFFEE-HOUSE, 164, Fleet-street, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26th, 1842, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, for the following purposes:—

To receive the Report of the Proceedings of the Committee, and Financial Report, of the past year.

To receive the Proposition of the Committee as to the sum to be appropriated among those Widows of deceased Beersellers, Members of the Society, who have applied for the same since the last Annual General Meeting.

To Elect Officers for the ensuing year; and a Collector or Collectors. And such other business as may be brought forward, agreeably to the enrolled rules.

The Widows will be present at the Meeting, and receive their respective shares of the Pension Fund (£10 each) from the Treasurer.

The Chair will be taken at Half-past Three, precisely.

Every information relative to the society may be had, by letter, addressed to Mr. J. Bishop, Sec.

Office, 51, Threadneedle-street, October 18th, 1842.

RELIANCE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ANNUITY, and ACCUMULATION FUND SOCIETY, 71, King William-street, London. Supported by an adequate guaranteed fund.

Alex. Leslie Melville, John McKenzie, Esq.

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John Ledger, Esq. George Whitmore, Esq.

R. W. S. Lutwidge, Esq. Edward Winslow, Esq.

Auditors—James Clark Crespin, Esq.; Thomas O. Powles, Esq.; Charles Phelps, Esq.

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Medical Advisers—Thomas Waterfield, M.D.; Anthony White, Esq., President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Solicitors—Messrs. Heathcote and Holman, 47, Coleman-street.

By the constitution of this Society, the whole of the profits are divided among the assured. The general business of the Society comprises assurances on lives and survivorships, granting of immediate and contingent or deferred annuities, the endowment of widows and children, the granting of life assurances and pensions to civilians and officers in India, and the management of a mutual accumulation fund.

One of the leading features in the business of the Reliance is, that a party having a bona fide interest in the life of the assured does not lose the benefit of the policy although his interest shall have terminated before the death of the assured, if the party so interested shall have duly and regularly paid up the premiums of assurance from the time such interest shall have been satisfied until the life shall drop. The Society hereby undertake that the satisfaction of a debt shall not invalidate a policy, and this shall be the case whether the Society shall or shall not have been apprised thereof before the policy becomes a claim upon the funds of the Society.

Besides, half the premium may remain unpaid for seven years, where the assurance is for life, or it may be paid upon an ascending scale; both of which plans possess great advantages in all pecuniary transactions.

ALEX. JAMIESON, Actuary.

WATERLOO DISTILLERY.

MESSRS. WM. YOUNG FELL and Co. having considerably EXTENDED their PREMISES, can now supply the public with any quantity of the purest COGNAC BRANDY at the unprecedentedly low price of 32s. for 2 gallons, with a liberal allowance to the trade.

26, Friday-street; and Distillery, Waterloo-road, Lambeth.

THE VERY BEST BLACK TEA IMPORTED.

Rich Pekoe Souchong full flavour and strong, better cannot be purchased at any price, 5s. per lb.; Green Tea, Gunpowder, close twisted round leaf, rich delicate flavour, 6s. per lb. Also the best Coffee, rich mellow flavour, better cannot be obtained, 2s. per lb.; Ceylon ditto, 1s. 4d. per lb. Raw Sugar, 7d. per lb.; Refined, 9d. per lb. Delivered in all parts of London daily.

HAWKINS' Tea Warehouse, 14, Whitechapel High-street.

FISH ESTABLISHMENT, 159, CHEAPSIDE, ADJOINING THE POST-OFFICE.

JOHN S. SWEETING, FISH and OYSTER MERCHANT, from Lad-lane, Milk-street, announces with gratitude that in consequence of the very liberal support he has received from his friends since he opened the above establishment, he has appropriated a splendid room on the first floor for their reception, which will be finished for Saturday, the 15th inst. He begs to say that his fish trade will be continued upon the same principle he first introduced—viz. the best articles at the lowest prices—and that no attention shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of that large share of patronage he possesses.

N.B. The best native oysters 6s. per barrel.

MORE THAN FOUR YEARS have now elapsed since W. BERDOE introduced his VENTILATING WATERPROOF; also his well-known WATERPROOF FROCK, in lieu of the "Macintosh." The host of imitations of both, and the increasingly extensive sale of the latter, among the friends of those who have adopted it, are sufficient proofs of their success. For the coming season W. B. has now ready a large stock of the most modern and appropriate materials. Also of first-rate Garments for Shooting, Fishing, Travelling, Riding, Driving, &c., &c., warranted (without confining perspiration) to exclude any description or quantity of rain whatever.

WALTER BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, CORNHILL, (eight doors from Bishopsgate-street).

CHUBB'S LOCKS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH-BOXES, &c.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS give perfect security from false keys, and also detect any attempt to open them. They are made to all sizes, and for every purpose to which locks are applied. These locks are strong, secure, simple, and durable. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes and Boxes form a complete preservation for deeds, plate, books, &c., from fire and thieves. Cash Boxes, and Japan Boxes of all sizes fitted with the New Patent Locks. A large assortment of the above on sale, by C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

IRONMONGERY.

JOHN COX DEAR'S extensive SHOW-ROOMS, contain Stoves from 4s. 6d. to 15 guineas. Kitchen-ranges, 3 feet wide, with oven and boiler, £4 (the best). Fenders from 2s. 9d. to 6 guineas. Fire-irons from 2s. per set. Dish-covers, in sets of seven, 8s. 6d. to 37s. 9d. (the best raised tops). Shower-baths, best quality made, £5; hip, 20s.; sponging, 18s. Kitchen furniture in great variety equally low. British plate table spoons and forks, 11s. to 16s. per dozen.

Lists containing the price of every article sent free of cost. Iron bedsteads and stove engravings sent free.

Dear's builders' price list of nails, locks, brass-foundry, &c. &c., may be had on application (without cost) at the Manufactory, 102, High-street, and 5, Great Barlow street, Marylebone.

GREAT COMFORT TO INVALIDS. The Patent Hermetically Sealed Commode Pail, forming, with its mahogany seat and earthen pan, a completely air-tight, inodorous, portable chamber closet, for £1 6s., in a handsome japanned box, £2 4s.; in an elegant mahogany box, £3, rendering the sick room and lying-in room as fresh and comfortable at all times to enter as a well-appointed drawing-room. Sold only at Fyfe's Scientific Repository, 26, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden; original depot for the improved American Oven, fitted up so as to roast coffee, &c.

Orders from the country, with a reference in London, immediately attended to.

TO INVALIDS, &c., requiring a MILD CLIMATE by the SEA on the South Coast, or ORPHANS desirous of a HOME.

An offer now presents itself of no common order to a gentleman and lady, or two or three ladies, to be admitted into the private family of a physician of regular and religious habits. They would meet with every kindness and attention. The house is large, handsome, and well-furnished; gardens and grounds extensive, situation replete with beauties, very sheltered, within ten minutes' walk of the sea, and near a large and fashionable town, distant from London four hours per railway. A carriage is kept. None but those of high respectability need apply. Address to L. M. N., care of Messrs. Houlston and Hughes, booksellers, 154, Strand, London.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

PREPARED under the immediate care of the Inventor, and established for upwards of thirty years by the Profession, for removing Bile, Acidities, and Indigestion, restoring Appetite, preserving a moderate state of the bowels, and dissolving uric acid in Gravel and Gout; also as an easy remedy for Sea Sickness; and for the febrile affection incident to childhood it is invaluable.—On the value of Magnesia as a remedial agent it is unnecessary to enlarge; but the fluid preparation of Sir James Murray is now the most valued by the profession, as it entirely avoids the possibility of those dangerous concretions usually resulting from the use of the article in powder, and in the over-dosed liquids of detected imitations.

Sold by the sole consignee, Mr. Bailey, of North-street, Wolverhampton; Messrs. Hannay and Dietrichsen, 63, Oxford-street, London; and all respectable Medicine Venders, price 1s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each.

* * The Acidulated Syrup in bottles, 2s. each.

N.B.—Be sure to ask for "Sir James Murray's Preparation," and to see that his name is stamped on each label in green ink, as follows:—"James Murray, Physician to the Lord-Lieutenant."

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.—Read the following Letter; it must convince every one of the wonderful efficacy of this Medicine:—

From Mr. BAGLEY, Bookseller, Stamford.

"Stamford, October 17th, 1842.

"TO THE PROPRIETORS OF PARR'S LIFE PILLS. "GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to call your attention to the undermentioned case of cure, performed by your invaluable medicine on a young man who is well known in Stamford, and who is willing to answer any inquiries that may be made (postage free) concerning the disease with which he was so long afflicted, thereby completely negating the preposterous notions of some persons who have an antipathy to all Patent Medicines.

"I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

"R. BAGLEY,

"Publisher of the Highway, Account, and Poor-rate Books."

(Copy.)

"Thurlby, near Stamford, October, 1842.

"DEAR SIR.—I feel that I should be wanting in justice to my fellow creatures who are suffering from the same malady, did I not make known the wonderful and extraordinary cure performed on me, by taking that inestimable medicine, PARR'S LIFE PILLS. I beg leave to state, that for a number of years I suffered greatly from a dreadful disease called Scrofula. I was for 22 weeks in one of the London hospitals, where I received all the attention it was possible, from some of the most eminent of the faculty; but, after the expiration of that time, I was turned out incurable. I was, also, for the space of THREE YEARS, under medical men in Stamford, who, after trying everything they could devise to remedy my disease, fell short of the object they had in view; but I have much pleasure in stating, that, after I had taken two or three boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, I found great relief; and by persevering with them, I am happy to inform you they completely eradicated the distressing disease with which I had been so long afflicted. I must further state that I have been in the enjoyment of good health during the last six months.

"You have full permission from me to make known my case to the public in any manner you may think proper.

"I am, sir, yours truly,

"ROBERT DENT,

"To Mr. R. Bagley."

"Tailor, &c., Thurlby, late of Stamford.

Many persons, after learning that so many wonderful cures have been effected by PARR'S LIFE PILLS, have a great desire to procure the medicine which has done so much good. In doing this, however, caution must be observed, as certain individuals, without honour or honesty, are offering a dangerous substitute, instead of the genuine medicine. The proprietors cannot, of course, be accountable for any untoward results that may ensue to those who have been thus imposed upon, but they can point out an effectual means to prevent further imposition.

* * In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words PARR'S LIFE PILLS to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in WHITE LETTERS on a RED GROUND, without which none are genuine. Prepared only by the Proprietors, T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London; and sold wholesale, by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; also by Barclays and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XII.



ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH.

Crossing London-bridge to Southwark, the church of St. Mary Overy, or St. Saviour's, on the right hand, divides attention with the first glimpse of the noble Hospitals which attest so proudly the charitable munificence of our country. Southwark, as early as any accounts exist of London, was a place of some importance; and on the marching of the Conqueror to the metropolis it had the misfortune to be selected for burning, by way of example to the inhabitants on the London side, who were somewhat disinclined to favour the pretensions of William. The site of the present church was, at an early period, that of the Priory of St. Mary Overy; of this considerable remains still exist, and, indeed, portions of the present building formed a part of it. The priory was twice destroyed by fire, and the present church was most probably (there are no positive records) built in the reign of Henry IV. At the dissolution of monasteries it was surrendered to Henry, purchased from him by the good folks of Southwark, and converted into a parish church. An act of Parliament afterwards united it with that of St. Margaret-at-Hill, and changed its old Saxon name of St. Mary Overy into that of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

It is a beautiful Gothic pile, built like a cathedral, with nave, side aisles, transepts, and a choir, the last also with side aisles. It has two chapels—that of St. John, and the far-famed specimen of its peculiar style, the chapel of the Virgin Mary—the LADY CHAPEL. The massy clustered columns which support the roof of the nave are very much like those in the cathedral at Salisbury. There are many monuments—amongst others that of Gower, one of the fathers of English poetry; another to the memory of the pious Launcelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, who died in his palace, then close by, in 1626. A third is to the memory of Alderman Humble, and stands near the entrance to the Lady Chapel. But the monuments are numerous, and the entire building one of the most interesting of the many interesting ones which London boasts. The Lady Chapel is admitted to be an unique specimen; beautifully correct in all its proportions—admirable in its detail—in fine, a school for the student in Gothic architecture. It is a pure, chaste specimen of the style of the thirteenth century. When the approaches to the present London-bridge were forming, it was proposed to demolish this architectural gem to give room for the improvement. Fortunately, sufficient taste and public regard for the relics of antiquity existed to prevent this outrage, and that which was devoted to destruction, having been repaired by public subscription, forms one of the most striking, and certainly one of the most interesting, objects in the approaches to the new bridge.

FLORICULTURE.

THE ANEMONE.
(Anemone hortensis.)

This elegant flower, a beautiful illustration of which graces our columns, derives its name from a Greek word, signifying wind-flower; and this appellation has been given to it for the reason that it is found in its native countries growing wild in elevated places much exposed to the wind. All the varieties are showy, flowering plants, with white or purple, scarlet, or even yellow blossoms. Many members of the genus are met with growing in a wild state in this country; but the only one which may be looked upon as a garden flower—the anemone hortensis—is a native of the south of France, Italy, and Greece. A curious anecdote, relative to its introduction into this country, is related. An individual residing in Italy had devoted many years to the cultivation of the flower, but would on no account part with any of the seed. A visitor, however, resolved to possess himself of the treasure; and, to effect his object, dropped his cloak, as if by accident, on the anemone bed in passing. He apologised for his awkwardness, recovered his cloak, and thus obtained the seed which had adhered to it. The garden anemone has long been cultivated in England, and is much valued, both for its hardy nature, and for the reason that it will flower at almost any season, according to the time that the roots are kept out of the ground, and the season when they are replanted. The colours are white, red, and blue in different shades. The flowers are single, semi-double, and double; and those that are semi-double are nearly as valuable as the double. The root is a solid flattened mass, and the propagation of the plant is effected by the division of the root. They may also be multiplied by seeds; but in selecting the seed some little care is necessary. It should, if possible, be saved from semi-double varieties, with petals broad, thick, and in three or four rows. At all events, the plant should possess always two rows of petals, and form a noble cup-like flower. The usual time for planting is

in October, but, if they be required to flower early, they may be set in September. We have already said that the anemone will flower at almost any season. If, therefore, it be required to have a bloom every month, it is but necessary that the root or seed should be placed in the ground each month. The soil best adapted for favourable growth is fresh loam, with as great a proportion of stimulating manure as they can be made to bear. They should never be exposed to the severe frosts, but should be protected by a covering of some kind. It is true that they are hardy enough to exist and flower without this care; but the beauty of plants protected is infinitely greater than that of such as are left exposed in the open border. Like all other rules relative to horticulture, these rules may be modified and departed from without any great evil; but, if the object be to cultivate the anemone in perfection, these directions will be found too important to be materially neglected.



MR. BUCKSTONE, IN "MARRIED LIFE."

Here is our friend Buckstone—the merriest little actor and author of modern time—once more before his hearty Haymarket patrons, performing with his wonted gusto and triumph in his own lively comedy of *Married Life*. We give him cordial welcome; and our readers will find all the particulars of his reappearance before us, after his return from America, under our general department of theatrical criticism.

THE FRENCH REGALIA.—The general inventory of the diamonds, pearls, and jewels of the crown of France was first made under the empire in 1810. A verification of that inventory took place under Louis XVIII., on his return from Ghent, whither those jewels had been carried during the hundred days; and all the different pieces having been taken asunder, the diamonds, pearls, and jewels which composed them weighed and valued; it was found that those jewels amounted in number to 61,312; that they weighed 18,751 7-32 carats, and were worth 20,900,260*l*. A new verification was lately made, in virtue of the law of the 2d of March, 1832, by Messrs. Bapst and Lazare, the jewellers of the crown, and no change was found either in their number, weight, or value.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat up to Mark-lane since our last, coastwise, as well as by land-carriage and samples, have been very moderate, but of fair average quality. On each market-day the stands have been fairly supplied with samples, the demand for which has ruled inactive. However, the finest descriptions have sold at full rates of currency; but all other sorts have declined quite 1s per quarter. Foreign wheat has been pressing upon the market in large quantities, owing to which the sale for it has ruled heavy, at an abatement of 1s per quarter. The supply of barley has been large. The best malting sorts have fallen 1s; other kinds, 2s per quarter. The supply of malt has been good, while very few transactions have taken place in it, at about late rates. In oats scarcely anything has been doing, and the quotations have suffered a slight decline. Beans, peas, and flour, have been a mere drug, the highest or nominal price of the latter being 47s per 280 lbs.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 3090; Barley, 5050; Oats, 570; and Malt 2120 quarters; Flour, 3930 Sacks. Irish: Oats, 17,310 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 8470; and Oats, — quarters.
English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 55s; ditto white, 54s to 61s Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 56s; do. white, 51s to 58; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting do., 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 24s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 47s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; per 280 lbs. **Foreign.**—Free wheat, 50s to 60s. In Bond.—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s; per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For linseed and rapeseed we have a steady inquiry, at full rates of currency; but carraway and tares have a downward tendency. In all other kinds of seeds scarcely anything is passing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 46s; per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 0d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 30*l* to 33*l* per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 10*l* to 10*l* 10s; do. foreign, 7*l* to 7*l* 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5*l* 5s to 6*l* per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 51s 1d; barley, 28s 10d; oats, 18s 0d; rye, 31s 7d; beans, 32s 4d; peas, 33s 3d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 52s 4d; barley, 28s 0d; oats, 18s 3d; rye, 30s 3d; beans, 33s 0d; peas, 33s 5d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 18s 0d; barley, 9s 0d; oats, 8s 0d; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 9s 6d; peas, 9s 6d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 7*l* 4d to 8*l*; of household ditto, 6*l* to 7*l* for the 4*l*b loaf.

Tea.—At the public sales this week the middlings have been rather brisk, and prices have undergone further depression. On the whole, however, the sales have gone off heavily, and of 44,000 packages offered, only 15,000 have been actually sold. The deliveries by private contract have been about 460,000 lbs this week.

Sugar.—We have had a steady inquiry for this description of produce, and the rates have been fully sustained. The private transactions have comprised nearly 2800 hds. and tierces for the week, while the public sales have comprised 109 hds. Barbadoes, which went off with spirit, at 62s to 68s 6d per cwt. for low to fine colour. The imports have exhibited a decided falling off, compared with those of some preceding weeks. Mauritius.—The inquiry for this sugar is tolerably steady. A very inferior parcel, consisting of 6206 bags 184 casks, has been offered by public sale, the whole of which sold at full prices, except for some of the low samples, which went a little easier. Good middling colour yellow sold at 61s 6d; strong middling yellow, 56s to 58s 6d; low and dingy yellow, 52s to 54s 6d; grey, 59s; and brown, 48s to 50s per cwt. East India.—Three parcels of Bengal, comprising nearly 1100 bags, went off steadily, and the whole sold at previous rates. Middling yellowish white produced 65s to 66s; middling good strong white and colour yellow, 64s 6d to 65s; middling bright yellow, 62s to 63s; dingy yellow, 58s to 61s; low yellow, in casks, 52s to 54s; and damp brown, 47s to 48s per cwt. Foreign.—A parcel of Bahia, of 550 chests greyish white, went at 19s to 23s 6d per cwt., being rather stiffer prices. 200 boxes yellow Havannah sold at 16s 3d to 20s per cwt., or at full rates.

Coffee.—This market has remained rather inactive, yet prices are very firm. At auction an advance of 1s per cwt. has been obtained for Ceylon. Foreign is dull.

Indigo.—The quarterly sales have gone on steadily, and the prices have maintained their advanced position of from 8d to 1s. Nearly two thirds of the quantity offered have been sold.

Pimento.—This article is in steady inquiry, at full prices. 200 bags offered at public sale were disposed of at 2*l* 4d to 2*l* 3d for low and middling quality.

Rum.—We have a fair sale at previous rates. Sales of Jamaica, at 32 to 36 over proof, have been made at 3s 3d to 3s 7d; and superior marks, 4s 2d to 4s 4d per gallon. Proof Leewards, 1s 8d to 1s 9d per gallon.

Brut.—Valencia raisins are dull, and have declined to 36s per cwt., at which prices not a large business has been done, the time of year considered.

Oils.—This market is very firm, and the prices are well maintained, as well at public sale as by private contract.

Ashes.—A public sale of 63 barrels Canada pot, and 183 barrels ditto pearl has taken place. The former sold at 29s to 29s 6d for first sort, and the latter at 28s 6d to 29s 6d for first.

Tallow.—A fair business has been done in tallow. Holders are firm. P.Y.C. on the spot 48s 9d.

Provisions.—Irish butter is still dull, but holders do not seem inclined to force sales; hence no further abatement has taken place in prices. Foreign butter is in steady request, and quite as dear; fine Dutch selling at 100s to 102s. New bacon, landed, is in good demand, and all the arrivals cleared off at full prices. All other kinds of provisions are unaltered in value.

Coals.—Adair's, 15s 6d; Old Tanfield, 14s 6d; New Tanfield, 14s 6d; Townley, 14s 6d; Wylam, 15s 6d; Hilda, 19s; Killingworth, 19s 3d; Lambton, 21s 6d; Stewart's, 22s; Caradoc, 22s; Adelaide, 21s 3d; Evenwood, 18s; Gordon, 18s 3d; Wemyss, 14s. Ships arrived, 25.

Hops.—On account of the supply of hops being large, and the reports of the great district markets and fairs unfavourable, the demand here is excessively heavy, and the prices are barely maintained. The duty is called £160,000.

Wool.—The imports of wool this week have been very scanty, yet we have no variation to notice in the prices of either British or foreign, the demand for which is excessively inactive.

Potatoes.—From Scotland, Yorkshire, various other parts of England, and the Channel Islands, nearly 2000 tons of potatoes have arrived in the Borough and Spitalfields markets this week. The demand being dull, many of the holders have been compelled to land their supplies to prevent demurrage. The best Scotch reds are selling at only 70s, while other sorts vary from 40s to 65s per ton.

Smithfield.—The supplies of stock on offer in this market have been again moderately good, but of very inferior quality. Although a slight improvement has been apparent in the general demand, no advance can be noticed in prices. We have had about 120 foreign beasts brought forward this week. Beef, from 3s 2d to 4s 2d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; and pork, 4s to 4s 10d per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets have been heavily supplied with each kind of meat, the demand for which has ruled inactive at the following prices:—Beef, from 3s to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; and pork, 4s to 4s 6d per 8lbs., by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 165½	India Stock, — pm.
3 per Cent Red., 92½	Ditto Bonds, 49 pm.
3 per Cent Cons., 93½	Ditto Old Annuities, —
3½ per Cent Red., 100½	Ditto New Annuities 92
New 3½ per Cent, 101½	Ex. Bills, 1000 <i>l</i> , 2d, 58 pm.
New 5 per Cent, —	Ditto 500 <i>l</i> , 58 pm.
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 58 pm.
Jan. 1860, 12½	Bank Stock for Op., —
Oct. 1859, —	India Stock for Acct., —
Jan. 1860, 12½	Consols for Acct., 93½

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (— p), —	London and Blackwall (— p) 5
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p), —	London and Birmingham (90 p), —
Great Western 65 p, 83	Ditto Thirds (— p), —
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 60½	Ditto New shares (— p), —
Ditto Fifth (4 p), —	London and South Western
London and Brighton (50 p), 36½	(£41 6s. 10d. p), 57½



THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 18.

INSOLVENT.—W. LYON, jun., Cambridge, chemist.
BANKRUPTS.—E. FENNELL and R. FENNELL, Aldermanbury Postern, City, warehousemen. J. COATS, St. John-street, draper. T. G. MARTIN, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, City, wine merchant. C. ALLEN, Devizes, Wiltshire, cattle dealer. W. HALL and R. RAINBOW, Tredington, Worcestershire, corn merchants. W. PUGH, Lower Montague-street, Bristol, cabinet maker. W. GORSUCH, Liverpool, hotel keeper. J. C. RAWDON, Leeds, wool merchant. H. BARTON, jun., Liverpool, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. HALKET, Affleck, Forfarshire, dairyman. A. STEEL, Blackisland, farmer. W. NEILSON, Hamilton, spirit retailer. W. SMITH, Glasgow, wright. D. FORBES, sen., and D. FORBES, jun., Blairhambing, Perthshire, graziers. C. GIBB, Dunfermline, baker. W. ALLAN and Co., Leith, merchants.

FRIDAY, OCT. 21.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 18.—Corps of Royal Marines: W. E. Farmer, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; J. F. Henry, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; J. C. D. Morrison, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

INSOLVENT.—J. BREAKENBRIDGE and J. REID, Liverpool, tailors, BANKRUPTS. — W. STARR, Cutler-street, Houndsditch, Carpenter. S. SIMSON, Shirley, watchmaker. W. EAST, Spalding, Lincolnshire, builder. H. BARTON, jun., Liverpool, merchant. C. O'NEIL, R. S. KELD, and G. S. DIGBY, Brindley Works, near Margam, Glamorganshire, iron-founders. D. BRANDON, Barbican, shoe manufacturer. J. COOPER, Liverpool, provision dealer. M. HARRIS and S. A. HART, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, merchants. W. ROWORTH, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, confectioner.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Oct. 18, 1842, is 35s. 0d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at Walcot Church, Bath, by the Rev. John Dainty, rector of Patney, Wilts, the Rev. Edward Elton, M.A. of Balliol College, Oxford, to Harriet Vashon, younger daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Volant Vashon Ballard, C.B. On the 8th inst., at Trinity Church, Bath, by the Rev. John Acres, Edmund Lloyd Bagshawe, Esq., son of the late Sir William Bagshawe, of the Oaks, Derbyshire, and of Bath, to Elizabeth Anne, only daughter of John Acres, Esq., of the same place. On the 12th inst., at Penrith, J. W. Prout, Esq., M.A., Oxford, barrister, to Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Preston, Esq.—On the 15th inst., at St. Mark's, Myddelton-square, Pentonville, Thomas Walter, eldest son of Benjamin Alder, Esq., to Margaret Elizabeth Louisa, third daughter of Major T. G. Alder, Bengal Army.—On the 12th inst., at St. George's, Everton, the Rev. Samuel Smith, Rector of Barrowford, Lancashire, to Frances Jane Matilda, third daughter of the late Major Joseph Brooks, Hon. East India Company's Service, of Everton.

DEATHS.

On the 10th of June, on board the Nith, on his passage to Calcutta, of a rapid decline, Isaac Otley, son of the late Colonel Otley, and Ensign of her Majesty's 10th Regiment of Foot, in the 17th year of his age. On the 13th inst., at his seat, Crowcombe-court, Somerset, deeply and universally lamented, George Henry Carew, Esq. He was descended from the ancient family of Broughton, and by marriage with Miss Carew, the lineal descendant of Sir Coventry Carew, of Anthony-house, Cornwall, he became possessed of the Somersetshire property, and also Carew-castle, Pembroke-shire. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas Warrington Carew, Esq. At Paston Hall, Northamptonshire, on the 14th ult., Captain John Madden Maitland, late of the Grenadier Guards, and eldest son of General Maitland, of Hollywich, East Grinstead.—On the 14th of October, at Brighton, whither he had been removed for the recovery of his health, Lieut.-General Sir James Lyon, K.C.B. and G.C.H., Colonel of the 24th Regiment.—In his 59th year, J. H. Kearsley, Esq., late M.P. for Wigan. On Monday, the 17th instant, at Sandford parsonage, Wilts, aged 25, Thomas Bolton Girdlestone, Esq., R.N., third son of the Rev. Henry Girdlestone, and grand-nephew of the illustrious Nelson. Following the example of the hero of Trafalgar, he entered the navy in 1831; and after serving eleven years as midshipman and mate, in the West Indies, East India and China, and the Coast of Africa, he was invalided from the latter station, to die in the bosom of his family, a victim of consumption and disappointed expectations.

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